

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY OCTOBER 27, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 35

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 801 S. E. Coleman, Commissioner of the Board of Health and Sanitation, and County Public Officer, Second Floor over Buola's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. S. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Tenth Machine, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, 5 to 100, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joe Cornison, Proprietor, manufacturers of superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black with iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer, etc., Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Construction.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, 101 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

B. G. B.

IT WILL Cost You Nothing

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Costs you nothing to get our new illustrated catalogue.

Costs you nothing to get samples of any Silks, Dress Goods or other sampleable goods you want.

Costs you nothing to find out what large assortments are here and what choice styles for less prices.

All you need do is write and ask us for either catalogue—or samples—or both.

48-inch all wool Cheviott Mixtures 35c yd.—unusual width and value.

Ladies' Cloth, or cloth Suitings—all wool, plains and mixtures—variety of colors—line of merit—

32-inch 20c 50-inch 35c

36-inch 25c, 30c 52-inch 40c, 50c

56-inch Mixtures only 50c yd.

Fine Dress Goods—plain colors, Novelties and Blacks—50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00 up

50-inch all wool Black Cheviottes and Diagonals 50c yd.

Plain and fancy Silks, 50c yd

Handsome Broche " 65c yd

Superb stripe, plaid and plain

taffetas, and beautiful evening

silks, 75c, \$1.00 yd

Largest assortments of choice

new goods we've yet shown—

such as surpassed few places in

America.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

THE LUXURY OF

FURS

PERHAPS you did not know that

One of the great and famous de-

partments of this store is that of Furs.

We have special and exclusive de-

signs in Capes, Collarettes and Jackets

in the richest quality of Sable, Er-

mine and Alaska Seal, and many

other rich and wearable furs. You

can get furs here that will cost you a

very handsome sum; or you can get a

tasty and very neat little Scarf that

will only cost you \$4.00. And we have

some even cheaper.

Of course there is no way of send-

ing you samples of furs, but we can

tell you a great deal about them if

you would put yourself in correspond-

ence with our Mail Order Depart-

ment. We just give you a hint here

of some Fur Neckwear that may in-

terest you.

Fashionable Electric Shaped Scarfs

with Marten head and tails, priced

at \$3.50.

American Marten Shaped Scarfs with

tails, priced at \$4.00.

Five Marten Scarfs, with tails, priced

at \$5.00.

Electric Seal Collarettes with fine

Astrakhan yoke, high collar, good

satin lining, priced at \$6.00.

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at \$3.50.

Let us have your name on a post card

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Catalogue.

PITTSBURG, PA.

DISQUIETING NEWS.

Peace Conference Situation Said to Be Embarrassing.

DISCUSSED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Four Members of the Cabinet Were With the President, but, It Was Declared, Had Not Been Formally Summoned. President Still Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Information received by the president from Paris has been informally discussed at the White House by Mr. McKinley and several members of his cabinet. Four members of the cabinet—Secretary Hay, Secretary Alger, Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Wilson—were with the president for some time. They had not been summoned to the executive mansion, but had dropped in to discuss with the president some pressing departmental matters which had to be disposed of before the latter left for Philadelphia. The information received from the American peace commissioners, which was said to be disquieting, was informally discussed, but so far as could be ascertained no action of any kind was taken.

Precisely the nature of the information received by the president from the American commissioners was not disclosed. It is said, however, that the situation is embarrassing if not critical, in the opinion of the commissioners, although there is still reason for the expectation that the negotiations will not be broken off and that they will proceed to a successful issue. It is understood to be the belief of the president that the uncertainty which now seems to cloud the proceedings of the joint commission will soon be dissipated and that an agreement will be reached that will be eminently satisfactory to the American people.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—While the American peace commission was in session the deliberations of the commissioners are said to have had no relation to the question of the Cuban debt, upon which question the attitude of the United States has been strictly determined.

The commissioners discussed the Philippine question and decided upon the policy to follow. It is believed the American commissioners have full power to deal with the matter as they may judge best in the interests of the United States.

MULE DRIVERS AS NURSES.

Regular Army Officer Also Said Sick Men Had Been Shamefully Treated.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 26.—Dr. R. D. Boss, assistant surgeon in the First infantry, who testified before the war investigating commission, was with this regiment and with the Fourth infantry in Cuba. He arrived at Santiago on the 10th of July. He found the medical supplies short and was unable to secure any of them for a few days until he learned how to get them from the division hospital. There was a sufficiency of quinine, but a shortage of morphine. However, he had all of this latter remedy that was absolutely necessary. He was able to secure hospital stores, such as food delicacies, by "rustling" for them, getting them first from the Red Cross society and then going to Santiago for them. Dr. Connor asked if the government could not have gotten these supplies to Santiago as promptly as the Red Cross, and Dr. Boss replied that while he had no information he thought it could have been done so. He had left Santiago with the Fourth infantry and gone to Montauk Point on the Seneca. When they left Cuba, he said, the command was all broken up and every man of the command was sick on the way north. The doctor himself was sick and in the detention hospital at Montauk and he testified to the careful conduct of that institution, saying the supplies were ample and the attention was all that could have been desired.

A number of other witnesses were examined, among them Lieutenant Colonel Cabell of the Second Arkansas. Colonel Cabell said, in reply to questions put by Dr. Connor, that he had observed a condition of affairs at the hospital of the Second division of the Third army corps in June which he considered horrible. He had himself seen one sick man lying in the rain without the protection of even a tent fly, and he had been informed by other officers that several others had been left in the same way.

He thought the doctors were honest enough, but that they did not know how to get supplies. Mule drivers had been used for nurses, and he had been reliably informed that many of them were in the habit of getting drunk and on this account neglected their patients. He said Dr. Schooler was the division surgeon at the time. Colonel Cabell is a lieutenant in the regular army, and his testimony made an evident impression upon the commission.

PORTO RICO'S FUTURE.

Matters of Importance Under Consideration by the President and Members of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The question of the relation Porto Rico shall bear to the general government of the United States has been receiving the careful consideration of the president and the members of the cabinet. The question of a change in the currency system of the island, the customs and internal revenue laws, suffrage and many other incidental but highly important subjects are now under consideration, and probably will be treated upon at some length in the president's forthcoming message to congress. It is not unlikely that congress will be asked to pass some needed general legislation respecting the ter-

ritory government of the island with a recommendation that a committee be appointed to consider with more deliberation than is possible in a short session of congress all of the questions involved and make a report at a future time.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Rededication at the Peace Jubilee Today.

CIVIC PARADE ALSO OCCURRED.

The President Expected to Arrive This Afternoon at Philadelphia—Some of the Incidents of the Naval Pageant. Long and Party Visited the Texas.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The rededication of Independence hall was a feature of the peace jubilee today, followed by a civic parade.

The president is scheduled to arrive this afternoon.

During the naval display Secretary Long, with Lieutenant Southerland and Captain Bob Evans on either side, stationed himself on the bridge of the May, and presently the Columbia, the first of the warships, was reached. Her officers and men were drawn up on the forward and after decks, every hand raised in salute, and then her six-pounders began to roar out the secretary's salute of 17 guns. With the beginning of the salute came the bugle and drum salute from the ship, and before the echoes of the first shot had been swallowed by the boom of the second, a veritable pandemonium of whistles, smaller guns and the roar of the "crowds" broke out and continued throughout the procession.

The Texas, Gloucester and Winslow received the greatest share of enthusiasm. As the May glided past the great battleship Commodore Philip and Captain Sigbee stood at attention with the other officers and men of the ship.

Secretary Long, who had held his hat in his hand since the start of the parade, now waved it several times, a performance which he duplicated in honor of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, who stood on the bridge of the Gloucester, and of the little torpedo-boat Winslow, which brought up the end of the line.

The Japanese Kasagi's officers and men were lined up like the Americans and saluted the secretary quite as well, but as her guns are at Armstrong's in England the salute was a perfectly silent one. Behind the Kasagi the line of reviewing vessels swung around and proceeded down the river along the Pennsylvania shore.

The trip down was merely a continuation of the enthusiasm and clamor, minus the guns of the warships. When the Texas was again reached the May was brought to a standstill, and at the invitation of Commodore Philip and Captain Sigbee the party went over in launches to the battleship. There they were escorted below to the wardroom, where the commodore, captain and officers received the guests. After the exchange of informal greetings toasts followed.

The secretary later left for Boston.

TROOPS TO GO.

Fairly Satisfactory Arrangements Made For Them at Philadelphia.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 26.—Chief Surgeon Girard of the Second corps of volunteers reported to General Graham, after visiting Philadelphia, that, while some of the quarters provided for the troops for Thursday's parade were not in good condition, yet the Philadelphia management had agreed and promised to have them all right when the troops got there.

The original movement of the soldiers to Philadelphia will be carried out, and special trains of 12 cars each will leave here tonight, so that the four Pennsylvania regiments and battalions from the other regiments will be on the ground early tomorrow morning.

President to Go to Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A committee of prominent citizens of Atlanta called at the White House and invited President McKinley to attend the peace jubilee to be held in that city in the near future. He said he would be able to leave Washington before Dec. 15. The committee said the jubilee would be fixed at that date.

CAN TAKE THEIR SICK HOME.

A Spanish Transport Expected to Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following cable message has been received at the war department:

"MANILA, Oct. 24.

Adjutant General, Washington: "Spanish transport ship expected to arrive tomorrow from Barcelona wishes to transport to Spain 800 of the 1,100 sick Spanish prisoners of war now here. This would relieve situation. Shall permission be given? "ORR." This message was answered in the affirmative.

Thomas M. Marshall Dead.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—Thomas Marshall, Sr., for half a century one of the foremost attorneys in Allegheny county, died at midnight last night at his home, on the corner of Marshall and Perryville avenues, Allegheny City, at the age of 79 years. Old age was the cause of death.

Released Cubans From Centa.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 26.—Sixteen released Cubans from Centa have just been sent to New York by the American consul. About 260 remain at Centa. Their condition is distressful.

American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor completed a two days' session at its headquarters here.

IN SPITE OF SHAFER.

Greeley's Signal Corps Worked Well In Cuba.

OPERATIONS OF IMMENSE VALUE.

Shaffer, Says Greeley, Was Responsible For the Fatal Balloon Blunder—Members Signal Corps First Located Cervera's Fleet at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Brigadier General A. W. Greeley, chief signal officer, presented to Secretary Alger his report of the operations of the signal corps during the recent war with Spain.

He intimated that the corps' officers in Cuba were handicapped because they were not allowed to take with them the signal corps telegraph train which had been sent to Tampa for the Santiago expedition. He then adds the following: "The lack of thoroughly trained men was not the only serious factor that threatened the efficiency of the signal work. Seeing that visual signaling, when the commanding general of the Fifth army corps relied upon contrary to professional advice, was practically impossible for land operations, and only useful between the coast stations and the fleet, it is impossible to surmise what would have been the result had it not been for the supply of insulated wire, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, etc., which Lieutenant Colonel Allen furnished to Lieutenant Colonel Green."

General Greeley pointed out that at all critical periods of the campaign General Shaffer was kept in direct communication by telephone with his subordinate commanders, the lines being uninterruptedly maintained under an almost constant fire of the enemy. Special stress is laid upon the value of the signal corps facilities in directing the fire of the naval vessels. The arrangements were so complete and excellent that the major general commanding was able to communicate directly with the admiral commanding the fleet, and in addition communication with the war department within 20 minutes. General Greeley says that this telegraphic and telephonic service did not fail within the plans of the major general commanding.

Further along he said: "In addition it is not pleasant to surmise what might have been the fate of the fever stricken army in Santiago de Cuba had its fortune and movements been defeated by mail instead of by electrical communication." General Greeley strongly commended the use of the war balloon and declares that its utility was strongly demonstrated. Concerning the criticism made of the balloon operations at Santiago he said in part: "The forcing of the signal corps balloon to the skirmish line where its position is reported to have caused serious loss to the troops by disclosing their movements and attracting the enemy's fire, was the action of Major General Shaffer through his chief engineer, Colonel George McC. Denby, in the face of the professional advice given by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell of the United States volunteer signal corps."

General Greeley said that "the signal corps failed to receive from Major General Shaffer in his original report even a hint that he participated in the Santiago campaign."

General Greeley's report indicated that the credit for the location of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor belongs to the signal corps, and says that "in the interest of history, let alone justice to the signal corps of the army, the truth should be told. The location of Cervera's squadron at Santiago was first made by Colonel James Allen, and later verified independently by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Maxwell, both officers of the signal corps. The blocking of Cervera's squadron was due to the conservative action of the president and secretary of navy, based on reports and representations made personally to them by the chief signal officer of the army."

Further along the report said that Colonel Allen furnished other advice of the most valuable sort from Santiago almos daily. He reported that the Spanish squadron was short of coal and could not renew its supply at Santiago, and also that the unarmored American cruisers off the Cuban coast "were mistaken by the Spanish for the main American fleet," proving, says General Greeley, "the wisdom and efficacy of Admiral Sampson's orders by cable that the last unarmored cruisers of the navy should perform scouting duty off Santiago."

At another point he said: "It is an interesting and climax that when Cervera's squadron was destroyed, on July 3, Colonel Allen, the same officer who originally reported the arrival of the fleet on the very day it reached Santiago, likewise reported by telegram to the chief signal officer the fact that the entire fleet had been destroyed, which information was conveyed to the president and the country 11 hours in advance of any other official advice."

SNOWSTORMS RAGING.

A Number of States Are Visited by Blizzards.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 26.—A blizzard has raged here, a heavy snow falling. Traffic and business was stopped. It broke all records for this season of the year.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26.—A fierce snowstorm raged in the southwest. At some points snow covered the ground from two to four inches.

At Chillicothe, Mo., the wind blew a perfect gale, and at Seaford the heaviest snowstorm known in the history of Central Missouri for the month of October was reported. It was growing colder.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—A fierce gale occurred here.

LA CROIXE, Wis., Oct. 26.—A snowstorm occurred in this vicinity.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 26.—A blizzard raged here.

MISSION WORK.

Reports on Home and Foreign Labor Reported to the American Missionary Association.

CONCORD, Oct. 26.—The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Missionary association, representing the Congregational churches of the United States, began here, large delegations from various parts of the country being present.

The report of the executive committee in substance said in part:

The statistical statement of our southern educational work are as follows: Chartered institutions, 6; normal and graded schools, 40; common schools, 25; instructors, 335; pupils, 11,962.

The following are the statistics of the year of the church work in the south: Number of churches, 202; ministers and missionaries, 155; number of church members, 11,501; added during the year, 1,222; added by profession of faith, 991; scholars in church and mission Sunday schools, 15,052.

The statistics of India missions, including those in Alaska, are:

Number of churches, 18; membership, 1,016; Sunday school scholars, 1,391; contributions for benevolence and church support, \$2,040; number of schools, 7; number of pupils, 42; missionary outstations, 31; missionaries and teachers, 80; (whites, 35; Indians, 32).

The Chinese mission statistics are: Schools (including Japanese), 20; teachers (including 9 Chinese), 32; pupils, 1,374; professing faith during the year, 70.

The receipts of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 were:

From donations, \$150,660; estates, \$119,530; income, \$14,890; tuition, \$37,405; and Slater fund paid to institution, \$5,000, making a total of \$327,487.

The expenses have been \$271,837, leaving a credit balance on the year of \$55,650.

EPISCOPALIANS DONE.

The Episcopal Convention Ended at Washington Closing Sessions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Both houses sitting in joint session brought the Episcopal convention to a close with devotional exercises and the reading of the pastoral letter. The service was a most impressive one, the bishops appearing in their full robes of office. Rev. Morgan Dix of New York read the opening service, Bishop Gailor the pastoral. Bishop Doane made the closing prayer and Bishop Whipple pronounced the benediction.

In the deputies the following were appointed members of the special committee which is to examine and report on resolutions pertaining to marriage and divorce, and prepare and print the same, nine months before the meeting of the next general convention:

Rev. Drs. Hoffman, New York; Davenport, Tennessee; Mann, West Missouri; Fulton, Pennsylvania; Eccleston, Maryland; Lobdell, Western New York, and Messrs. F. A. Lewis, Pennsylvania; Stetson, New York; Miller, Georgia; Stanley, Washington; Lightner, Minnesota, and Bradford, Delaware.

The presiding officer, Rev. Morgan Dix, is ex-officio chairman of the committee.

Article 9, on which there has been some difference between the two houses, was finally agreed upon. An essential feature is that which provides for a committee of appeal for the review of the determination of courts. It is a review on questions of doctrine, faith or worship.

The Rev. George Calvin Hall, archdeacon of Wilmington, Del., nominated by the house of bishops of the Episcopal council for missionary bishop of Korea, Japan, failed of election by the deputies. The highest testimonials were paid to the character of Dr. Hall, but in the opinion of the deputies his age, 72 years, is a bar to the successful conduct of active work in the new field and to a ready acquisition of the Japanese language.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

Leading Ministers and Members In Attendance at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—The annual Baptist conference, attended by leading ministers and members of that denomination from all parts of the country, opened here in the Ninth Street Baptist church. Dr. Farrington of Denison university presided at the night session.

"A New Epoch In Young People's Work" was the subject of an address by Dr. E. E. Chivers, general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union association. The Rev. Henry C. Mabie, D. D., home secretary of the American Baptist Missionary union, spoke on "The Shepherd Function of the Church."

Synod of Lutherans.

YONKINGS, O., Oct. 26.—The Pittsburgh synod's western conference of the Evangelical Lutheran church opened at Grace church. President F. F. Cooke of Jewett, O., delivered an address. President Cooke was re-elected. The committee from the western conference submitted a report that the president relinquish his parish and receive \$1,200 per annum.

Catholic Young Men's Union.

LISBON, O., Oct. 26.—Some of the city papers have published a statement that Alpacus Arter had made an assignment. This is absolutely incorrect. Mr. Arter says that he had money deposited in both banks; that the men who were laid off were not laid off on account of the bank difficulty. But the fact is that each rail the trade becomes dull for a time and a part of the men are laid off for that time. He received a large order Tuesday, and in a few days the factory will be running to its fullest capacity.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—There was little if any difference in today's market, the week past being purely a scalper's market, and bids fair to remain so for the balance of this month.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar.....	112 1/2	115 1/4	112 1/2	115 1/4
American Tobacco.....	130	130 3/4	127 1/2	129 1/2
Atchafalca (Pfd.).....	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
C. & O.	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
Chicago Gas.....	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	103 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	54 1/2	56 1/4	54 1/2	56 1/4
Manhattan.....	95 1/2	97 1/4	95 1/2	97 1/4
Missouri Pacific.....	29 1/4	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 3/4
New York Central.....	114 1/2	115 1/4	114 1/2	115 1/4
Rock Island.....	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
St. Paul.....	108 1/2	109 1/4	108 1/2	109 1/4
Western Union.....	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs dull. \$3.30@3.30; cattle steady; beefs \$3.90@3.65.

CH

THE FUTURE BATH.

NIKOLA TESLA HAS INVENTED A WAY OF CLEANING THE SKIN

Electricity a Substitute for Soap and Suds—Before and After Pictures—What He Calls the Busy Man's Bath—More Invigorating Than Hot Water.

Nikola Tesla, the electrical expert, has discovered a new application of his electrical oscillator, which opens up a field of possibilities almost as interesting as the discovery of the X-rays. Mr. Tesla is now experimenting in his laboratory, and has already achieved some rather remarkable results.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the discovery, made along the lines of his present experiments, is that he has found an electrical current which acts upon the human body very much like a hot soap and water bath. In other words, Mr. Tesla finds that he can al-

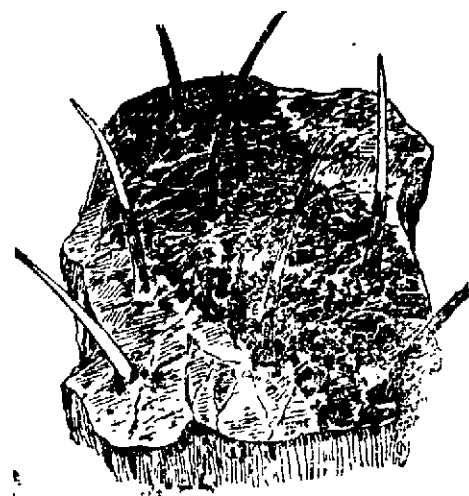


Nikola Tesla.

most in a jiffy drive off into the air even the minutest particles of dirt which lodge in the skin along the entire surface of the human body. While this is interesting as pointing the way to the rich man's bath of the future, it also has a much more important medical value. It is expected that this discovery will be of great service to surgeons in enabling them to obtain an absolutely and chemically clean surface on the human body, which is the first preliminary always to a surgical operation.

The further application of the discovery in medical and surgical work will be known only after patient experiments. It is expected that it will be found that the current is a microbe killer as well as a tonic and stimulant to the human system. It is the peculiar current produced by the Tesla electric oscillator which makes it possible to pump in and out of the human body an electrical current of two million volts, which by any other method would be instant death. In speaking of the peculiar characteristics of this oscillating current, Mr. Tesla said: "Voltage, you know, is speed, not strength. A current of millions of volts passes so quickly that it cannot be felt. A needle, driven slowly into the flesh, would hurt, but a needle so small as to be well nigh invisible, yet traveling at terrific speed, could penetrate the body and not be felt. It is so with electricity."

The electric bath, "the busy man's bath," Mr. Tesla calls it, as developed itself almost insensibly during the electrician's experiments with his mysterious "oscillator." It chanced one day that Mr. Tesla placed a big copper globe within the electrical field of the oscillator. The globe, a month before, had been heavily coated with black paint.



Microscopic Enlargement of Piece of Skin.

With no particular idea of what would follow, Mr. Tesla turned on the current. There was a shimmer of black dust in the air—and there lay the copper globe, clean, shining, and as free from paint as on the day it was made.

That was practically the origin of the "busy man's bath," for Mr. Tesla began to experiment, and soon perfected an apparatus which will remove dirt from the human body as quickly and thoroughly as the paint was freed from the copper globe. Mr. Tesla himself has tried the effects of the bath, and his workmen and some of his intimate friends have experienced it.

Assured of its entire success, Mr. Tesla, in a lecture before the Electro-Therapeutic Association, made his invention public. Apparently it was too much for the members to accept without further information, for the following paragraph has been making the rounds of the medical press:

"Nikola Tesla says that from 4,000 to 7,000 microbes light on every square foot of the human body every twenty-four hours. Examined under the microscope, the skin would swarm with millions of microbes, which feed upon the skin and destroy its freshness, producing yellowness and wrinkles. Mr. Tesla has invented a battery to drive these microbes away, with great violence."

"That is badly garbled," said Mr. Tesla when this paragraph was read to him. "In my lecture before the society I described the skin-cleaning effect of the Tesla bath, which I have called the busy man's bath."

had developed a machine, I said that it would probably be the busy man's bath in ten days to come and that for purposes of cleanliness it would supersede washing. In illustrating the possibilities of the field of electro-therapy I quote the writings of Pasteur and Koch as to the number of microbes which settle on the human body.

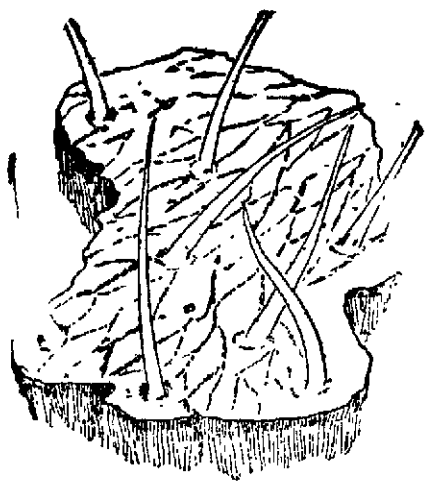
"I didn't say they proved wrinkles; neither did I say that the current produced by my invention would banish all microbes from the skin. I am an electrician, not a bacteriologist. It is for students of bacteria to determine whether I have also discovered a germicide."

"All that I claim for this invention is that it will instantaneously strip dirt and extraneous material from the human body. The current is, moreover, a powerful tonic. The apparatus for its use takes up hardly any room. Because of its time-saving advantages I believe it will become the busy man's bath of the future."

"Here," said Mr. Tesla, rubbing his bare arm with a lead pencil, "you see this pencil mark. Now the oscillating current will drive every trace of this mark into the air in an instant. Along with the pencil dust every particle of dirt of any other kind is stripped from the surface of the skin."

We present in the accompanying illustration a microscopic enlargement of a bit of skin showing the mark of a lead pencil and another similar microscopical enlargement after the skin has been cleansed. The cross section of a greatly magnified bit of human skin is also given, showing the grains of pencil dust.

If bacteriologists should discover that Mr. Tesla's new current is also a germicide the value of the invention to surgery would be incalculable. At present it takes from thirty minutes to thirty hours to produce absolute surgical cleanliness over the proposed field of an operation. If Mr. Tesla's current can instantly destroy bacteria it will supersede bichloride of mercury in the operating theatre as completely as bichloride has ousted Lister's "Puffing Billy," an apparatus which enveloped both patient and surgeons in a spray of diluted carbolic acid. Moreover, the current could probably be also applied



Same Bit of Skin After Being Electrically Cleansed.

to the cavities of the body, penetrating tissues and assuring antiseptics where other agents would be barred.

Surgeons, and doctors generally, have faith in Mr. Tesla and his inventions. For that matter, they have reason, for Mr. Tesla has been heard to say that if every man who was using one of his machines in electro-therapeutics would pay him a quarter he would be a rich man.

Once in a while some one wants to know what Tesla has done for practical electricity. They say they know he has discovered strange things, but are they practical? That question can be answered quickly—Tesla is the man who made electricity practical. When Tesla first entered the American field the continuous current was used almost exclusively. The continuous current is very good for short line work, but energy at high pressure cannot be delivered successfully at a great distance. It was Tesla who invented the alternating current motor and thereby made possible and practicable such enterprises as the bridging of the forces of science.

TWEED TIME MAYOR.

A. Oakley Hall Has Left a History of the Great Frauds.

There was in the career of A. Oakley Hall, who died recently, greater contradiction than can be found in the life of most famous men. The most enthusiastic seeker after experiences could not desire more variety of existence. Born to moderate circumstances, he rose by his own efforts to positions where he might have commanded wealth, and did, in fact, receive an income that should have made him independent. Yet he died in poverty. In the last years of his life his comfort, at least depended upon the charity of generous friends.

He was a lawyer when twenty years old, and was arguing cases in the Supreme Court at twenty-four. He was three times District Attorney, twice Mayor of the city of New York, a revised associate but staunch supporter of Tweed and his ring, for which connection he was indicted and acquitted. He was a lecturer, an after dinner speaker, a club man, an indefatigable writer, with ambition to be a great one, and a poor actor, believing himself destined to fame in the profession. And at the last he was a pale shadow of what he had once been—a man little known, living in obscurity and poverty, with his face turned toward the turbulent past. Mr. Hall for a long time had been working on a history of those troublous times, in which he was a figure of prominence. This history was practically completed, and, with two life long friends, former Senator Francis Bixby and former Sheriff James O'Brien, he spent several hours only a few days ago going over the manuscript. The book is now being printed.

THE VEGETABLE GROWER.

Some Useful Hints Concerning the Care of the Garden.

At this season the garden loses much of its attractiveness, bare spaces being unavoidable as it is now too late to keep the ground filled up; still we should not relax our efforts to keep it as attractive as possible while the weather holds good. We can at least keep tidy by having old plants such as bush beans, corn stalks, etc., from which the crops have been gathered, cleared away and the ground kept clean also all walks and borders kept as clean and neat as possible.

COLD FRAMES.

These will claim more attention now, as we must soon begin to look to them for our supply of lettuce, radish, cauliflower, etc. Watering and airing must be carefully attended to, and although we do not look for hard frosts for some time yet, the covering boards should be held in readiness so they can be thrown on if a cold snap should happen to come.

PARSLEY.

When a special sowing of parsley was not made for winter use the present is a good time to lift some roots from the sowing made in spring and plant them in a cold frame. They will have time to make fresh roots and become well established before hard weather sets in, and if kept from freezing and otherwise carefully tended should give a supply right through the winter.

CELERY.

That intended for use from now on should be kept banked up as supply demands, and the late plantings may receive the first handling now, just enough soil being pressed around the plants to gather them up into shape, all side growths and bad leaves being of course first removed. We have a general complaint this year about rust being prevalent, but so far we have had very little of it. This is probably due to the fact that we have given an occasional dusting of Hammond's Grape Dust which appears to act as a preventive. Just how far it would go toward stopping the leaf spot if the plants were badly affected, I am not prepared to say, not having had a chance to try it, but later on I will be able to give fuller details of its effectiveness as a preventive. It has been so far good, but the hardest part of the trial is to come yet, as we may expect the weather for the next few weeks to be more genial to the growth of fungus, since we are most likely to have cold night dews and bright warm days—Wm. Scott, N. Y., in American Gardening.

Notes.

Clean, quick, regular milking should be the rule in every dairy.

If cleanliness prevails in your dairy, there will be but small need of disinfectants.

Do you know of a better way for a woman to earn pin money that keeps a few sheep?

Gates, between the field are much handier than bars. Try one and prove this statement.

A brood sow on a good pasture from now till September will not need much grain to raise a fine litter of pigs.

A few sheep well cared for will pay a nice profit on their keep, while a large flock neglected will make the owner out of pocket.

How much time do you spend during the year studying how you can lighten the cares and work of your sister, wife or mother?

Before the assessor gets around is a good time to get rid of the unprofitable cow. He makes the assessment on the number of head at a given "valuation" and he is not particular to get at the different value of each, you have so many head at such a valuation.

The San Jose Scale.

Professor Slingerland is reported by 'The Country Gentleman' as expressing the opinion before the Western New York Horticultural society that the reputation this insect has gained as the most dangerous of all insect pests rises from the fact that we did not know, neither do we now, how to get at the insect most effectively; so thus far it has been mainly a series of experimental tests to determine which is the best insecticide, and, as all fruit growers know, such experiments result in many failures. Again, in the east the insect in nearly every case had full sway, with particularly no other enemies to check it for three years before the war of extermination was begun. This is an exceedingly important phase of the situation which many zealous experimenters seem to overlook when they find the insect is not exterminated with three or four attacks of the spray. The fact is the size of the job has not been fully realized. Allow any one of several well known pests to have the same freedom as the San Jose scale has had to breed unchecked, and, he thought, it would be equally difficult task to exterminate them.

An Excellent Japanese Plum.

The Chabot plum, also known as the Bailey, Chase and Yellow Japan, is, according to Professor L. H. Bailey, deserving of much praise. The tree is a strong upright grower, productive, and the fruit is handsome, very firm and of good quality. In general appearance the fruit is much like Burbank, but it is more pointed and from one to three weeks later, and the tree, which is an upright grower, is very different. Last year it ripened at the Cornell (N. Y.) station from Sept. 15 to 25.

There seem to be two things passing as Chase, the other one being an earlier plum and perhaps identical with Douglas. Professor Bailey can detect no difference between Chabot, Bailey, Chase and Yellow Japan, and the name also passes as Hattokin, but Chabot, being the oldest name, must hold.

Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S. and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. Although this was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

S.S.S. For the Blood

is guaranteed Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy free from these dangerous minerals. Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

BAR-BEN

IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES! BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It cures solid flesh muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit.

BAR-BEN is the result of over 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorder of men and women. It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar coated tablets, easy to take. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature loss of hair, BAR-BEN is a prompt, absolute and permanent specific, producing results with a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment. If we fail to cure, we return all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us \$1.00 for a 60-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

Dr. Barton and Benson, Suite 55 35 Public Sq., Cleveland, O. insist on getting the genuine BAR-BEN. It strengthens the nerves. A 60 dose box for 50 cents. For sale by:

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; and Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street; Snyder & Rider, Massillon.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA

The North-Western Line

Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address

C. TRAVFR, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE Best There Is In Paint.

H. W. Johns' ASBESTOS Liquid Paint

SEND FOR SAMPLES, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

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Boxing Gloves,

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RAPID FIRE GUNS.

THE FRENCH HAVE A NEW AND MARVELOUS WEAPON.

It Will Destroy a Whole Regiment in One Minute—Experiments Demonstrate This Fact—Some American Rapid Fire Guns Compared.

The new rapid fire field gun of the French army is of 2.95 inches calibre and discharges twenty shots a minute. This is an enormous rate of fire in view of the large calibre of the gun. No such rate has even been attained in a heavy field gun.

The projectile chiefly used in the gun is shrapnel and each shell contains 250 bullets. The exploding charge, which scatters these bullets, is minute, an explosive of but slightly less strength than the highest quality of dynamite.

The new gun is capable of destroying a whole regiment of soldiers in two or three shots. That this is so has been proved practically by a very striking experiment. At the great military campaign of Chalons a series of planks and wooden dummies of about the height of men were arranged to represent a regiment. The new field gun was then directed at them, and after one minute's discharge of twenty shots the planks were either destroyed or utterly riddled.

By this experiment it was proved, according to French officers, that no body of men could advance against the new gun. Even if the attacking force were in overwhelming numbers, it would not advance after seeing the awful carnage caused by this gun. No human courage could withstand such an ordeal.

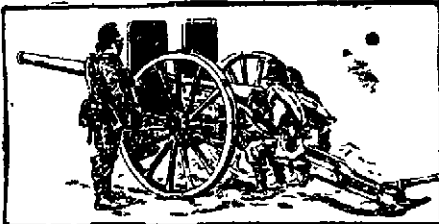
In one minute the gun throws 5,000 bullets, each of which is capable of killing more than one man at a range of eight thousand yards.

By another experiment it was shown that the gun would put a battery utterly out of action at 6,000 yards. A battery of field guns was placed at this distance with wooden figures to represent artillerymen. One discharge of the new gun not only blew the wooden figures to pieces, but entirely dismounted and disabled the guns.

The shells can be arranged to explode at a certain distance and so destroy men who are sheltered behind trenches. This fact was also proved by practical demonstration. Wooden figures were placed in well constructed trenches and the gun was aimed to strike them. As a result, it was found that they were pierced and smashed and that if men had occupied the trenches they would have been practically all killed.

The terrible efficiency of the new gun in destroying war balloons was demonstrated. It is generally conceded that these offer targets very difficult to hit, and it has been thought on that account that they would be very valuable in war. A balloon was sent up until it was about 1,000 yards above the earth and 3,000 yards from the gun. There was a strong wind blowing, the balloon was unsteady and consequently a very difficult mark. The new destroyer opened fire on it. The first three shots missed, but the fourth blew the balloon almost to nothing.

The destructive area of the gun can, it is said, be greatly increased by moving it gently from side to side while it



New French Rapid Fire Gun.

is being fired. In this way a space a hundred yards or more in width can be covered. This process is known as fanning.

The barrel of the new gun is of nickel steel. The breech lock is constructed on the interrupted screw principle, but greatly modified from the older form. It can be closed very quickly with one motion.

In order to work the gun rapidly at least four trained artificers are needed. One man handles the cartridge to another, who unlocks the breech, inserts the projectile and then closes the breech. By his side sits the gunner, who aims the piece. Another man behind him holds a lever, which he uses to move the gun far to the right or left if necessary. The men handling the cartridges need to be relieved frequently to insure quick work.

The closing of the breech cocks a hammer. The gunner at the same time holds the lanyard, aims and fires. The gun with its carriage weighs 3,000 pounds, which is distributed at the rate of 600 pounds a horse. This makes it easily movable.

One of the most valuable features of the gun is that the recoil is practically abolished. This is what makes it possible to load and fire so rapidly. The appliance for avoiding recoil includes a cylinder filled with glycerine. An iron rod driven into the ground helps to hold the gun firmly.

The avoidance of recoil, the possibility of loading and aiming at the same time, and the ease of manipulation make this gun, in the opinion of the French authorities, the perfection of field guns. Many officers declare that it is so far superior to the weapon used by the Germans that the latter could not stand for a minute against the French artillery. The Frenchmen are anxious to prove the truth of this in war.

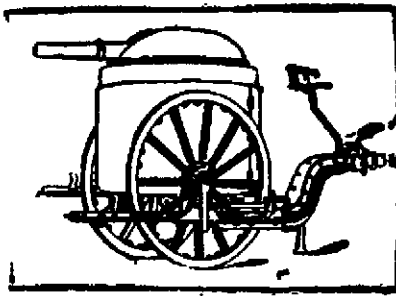
The breech mechanism, in addition to its capacity for being opened quickly, is very simple. It can be entirely taken to pieces without tools. Thus it is possible to repair any small accident with a very brief interruption of the

usefulness of the gun. The breech is absolutely proof against the introduction of sand or dirt during a long journey.

The French army has in use another rapid fire gun—the Canet—which has given remarkable results. Its calibre is three inches. The average rate of fire obtained with this has been thirteen shots a minute.

An ingenious rapid fire gun is the Gruson, which is encased in a steel turret, like the big guns of a ship. This one, however, is a field gun and is easily drawn on wheels. The turret is expected to protect the gunner not only from rifle fire, but from light artillery fire.

American inventors were pioneers in the construction of rapid fire field guns. The Hotchkiss gun was one of the first to be adopted by the French and English governments. Doubtless Americans will shortly produce a gun equal to the new French one, even if they have not one now.



Gruson Gun in Portable Turret.

The rough service to which rapid fire field guns are liable, difficulties of transportation and the impossibility of carrying out elaborate repairs in the field, present a very difficult problem. Field pieces must be short and light, their mechanism simple and easily repairable. They are mounted on carriages which can serve as transportation carriages when the gun is limbered up, and as gun mounts when the piece is in action.

A field gun carriage of the United States army consists of a pair of massive wheels, a stout steel axle, the "stock" consisting of two pieces of plate steel, called the "flasks," which are carried upon their forward ends upon the axle and converge at their lower ends, where they are united by a solid piece of plate, called the "tail-plate." The upper ends above the axle, called the "cheeks," are separated sufficiently to admit the gun, which rests in trunnion beds formed on their upper surfaces. The flasks are held in place and stiffened by three or more "transoms" of plate steel, to which they are riveted. The elevation of the gun is accomplished by an elevating screw which passes through the middle transom. In the case of field guns which are rigidly slatted in the stock, the whole gun carriage recoils.

The United States army two-pounder gun is provided with a pair of mule-shafts, which can be attached direct to the gun carriage, and the tread of the wheels is so narrow and the whole outfit so light (440 pounds) that a single mule can drag the gun on the narrowest trails and across very difficult country. The gun is also designed to be carried by pack animals through mountainous country. Four mules are required, one to carry the gun, one for the carriage and two for the ammunition. This handy little weapon has already seen active service in the United States army, where it has been used in the Indian wars at ranges of from 500 to 3,000 yards with great effect.

In the field gun just described, the gun is fixed to the carriage and the two recoil together. This necessitates delay in wheeling the carriage back to the firing position. The automatic recoil mounts, which have increased so greatly the speed of fire in naval guns, have also been applied to field guns with gratifying results.

The new French gun has created considerable commotion among the European military powers. France is having the gun manufactured as fast as her workmen can produce them. Germany is looking for a new weapon to surpass. Russia is already supplying her army with the new rapid fire gun. Meanwhile all the nations are sending representatives to the Czar's peace conference.

The Costliest Machine Ever Built.

Marvellously ingenious and perfect, from a mechanical standpoint, worthless commercially, the costliest machine ever built will stand in a Cornell University laboratory as a monument to Mark Twain's vanished fortune. The original Paige type-setting machine, constructed and reconstructed at a cost of \$2,000,000, has just been presented to the New York State University by the president of The Mergenthaler Linotype Company, who recently bought the Paige patents. There are 19,000 parts to this wonderful piece of mechanism, all controlled by a keyboard. A study of these parts and the difficult problems in engineering that they have overcome will be invaluable to students in the mechanical course at Cornell. It is said that had Mark Twain invested his \$190,000 in the Mergenthaler company at the time he put it in the Paige project he would now have had a controlling interest in that company, which would have meant an income of more than \$1,000,000 a year.—New York Corr. Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Influence of Dress.

Edith Gerry, a New York expert, says: "Successful advertising must be based upon facts, but they must be presented in a different way each day." It is the style of presentation which distinguishes the modern advertisement from the dull catalogue. There's a great deal in dress—and a great deal in not getting the facts over-dressed; and the thought is not more applicable in pulling, egg-eating, etc., to say nothing dry goods advertising than in other forms of publicity.

MAINE LIGHTNING.

BALL OF FIRE ROLLED IN A WINDOW AND DID STRANGE THINGS.

Its Queer Pranks Pulled a Woman's Teeth—She Probably Swallowed It After It Had Tied Her and an Aged Man to Their Chairs.

Otis, Me., has experienced the severest thunder storm in its history. For two hours the storm raged, and a number of buildings set on fire by the lightning were burned. Some of the freaks of the lightning were remarkable.

At the place of a man named Hanscom, in Malville, two families occupied the house. In the front part an old man was seated in an armchair reading the Bible. A ball of fire rolled lazily in at the window, danced along the window ledge a second or two, and then rolled into the old man's lap and across the open Bible.

He experienced no shock whatever, except a blinding sensation, but the metal clasps of the book were melted and ran to the floor, while across the pages of the book was stamped a miniature photograph of a large apple tree in the dooryard, near the window.

Some minutes after the ball had passed the old man tried to raise, but was firmly held to his chair by some mysterious force. After an hour or more of effort by members of the household, a liberal bathing of vinegar and other remedies, the chair finally loosed its hold and he was able to rise. He felt no ill effects from his experience.

The ball of fire, after dropping from the book, had struck the floor and bounded to the ceiling, passing out through the cracks in the top of the partition into the apartments of the Hanscoms where young Mrs. Hanscom was seated with her baby in her arms. It came toward her a swaying ball, moving back and forth until it struck her full in the face and disappeared. Eight of Mrs. Hanscom's front teeth disappeared with it, and were never found. Her chair was tipped forward and she was found unconscious, her head and feet resting on the floor, still retaining her position in the chair as if it were upright instead of resting upon her.

Her baby was clasped closely to her bosom, uninjured and crowing, as if greatly delighted by the affair. It was several hours before Mrs. Hanscom's arms could be made to release the baby and before the chair could be removed from her. On the wall where the electric bell passed from one apartment to the other were streaks of sooty blackness, as if blown through by a strong blast. The marks could not be washed off and still work through the coat of whitewash put on to cover them. Lightning struck the barn of Thomas Farnsworth, near Beddington, and passed diagonally through the building, through partitions and stored crops, leaving a hole large enough to pass a barrel. It entered the north end of the house basement and laid the under pinning flat for fifty feet along the entire structure. The people in the house felt no shock whatever, and were astonished after the storm to discover the damage done.

Terrific Thunder Showers.

Although rainfall is infrequent upon the expanses of the plateau in summer, thunder showers of terrific violence sometimes sweep across them. And I know of no more severe test of serenity of spirit than to face one of these in its unmitigated violence. If there were but a rock or tree or bush under which you could secure at least the moral support of a shelter, the strain would be less severe. But you may summon fortitude at last to face the rage and fury of the wind and rain, and even to exult in the flash and roar and clatter of the bolts which fall in quick succession all about you, when the demon of the storm is once in possession you lose all thought of danger, and are fairly regretful when at last, with a sudden swish, the last pulse of the down-pour sweeps by, and the black chaos goes roaring off. But when, as not rarely happens in these violent showers, out of the seething atomic monstrous hailstones are hurled down upon you, neither serenity nor bravado is of much avail. You get black and blue welts upon your back and shoulders just the same, and your horses go wild with the terror and pain of the fiendish bombardment. These hailstones are often from half an inch to an inch in diameter, occasionally as large as a hen's egg. And I have assisted at one of these way-side dramas—my head and shoulders under a saddle which a relenting fate had thrown beside me on the ground—in which the larger missiles measured between three and four inches in their brutal diameters. But they lent enchanting beauty to the scene as, a few minutes later, we crunched our rueful way over them sparkling in the sun.—From "Under the Spell of the Grand Canon," by T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D., in Harper's Magazine.

Terrestrial Magnetic Pole.

Prof. Leist, of Moscow, claims to have discovered a terrestrial magnetic pole at Kotchetovka, a village in the government of Kursk in Russia. At this point the magnetic needle assumes a vertical position, and at twenty meters distance is changed one degree. The horizontal needle has no declination, but remains in equilibrium in all positions. Isolated poles and magnetic poles in pairs are to be found in Russia, but in a latitude of two degrees north, the occurrence of an isolated pole is considered unique and worthy of investigation.

WILLING TO HELP

Securing freedom from the grip of catarrh makes loyal friends for the liberator.

Pe-ru-na has been making friends of this kind for many years. It cures catarrh wherever located.

Mrs. E. Eades, of 35 Twenty-eighth St., Detroit, Mich., is one of the many thousands of Pe-ru-na's friends. This is what she says to Dr. Hartman:

"We have used your Pe-ru-na with the most remarkable results and would not be without it. We have always recommended it to our friends. A few years ago I purchased a bottle of your Pe-ru-na and after seeing its results, recommended it to my grocer who was troubled with dyspepsia, the curing of which induced her to sell it in her store. She has sold large amounts of it. My daughter has just been cured of jaundice with Pe-ru-na. My pen would grow weary were I to begin to tell you of the numerous cures Pe-ru-na has effected in our immediate vicinity within the last couple of years."

Dr. Hartman, President of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, will counsel and prescribe for fifty thousand women this year free of charge. Every suffering woman should write for special question blank for women, and have Dr. Hartman's book, "Health and Beauty." All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of Edward Shetler. The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of Edward Shetler, of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, according to law, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated this 8th day of October, A. D. 1888. ADAM CULLER, Assignee



MENTION.

The Rev. A. A. Green, a London rabbi, says that Dickens wrote to his father that he deeply regretted his characterization of Fagin.

It is reported that Herr Richter, the well-known music conductor of Vienna, expects to accept a long-standing offer of a tour of the United States.

The marriage of Lady Anne Coventry, second daughter of the Earl of Coventry, of England, to Prince Duple Singh of India took place recently.

Theodore S. Parvin of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has spent his whole life collecting books on Masonry, and now has a library of about 30,000 volumes—said to be the best in the world.

Ambassador Draper has entirely refurnished the Piombino palace in Rome, which Mr. MacVeagh occupied as ambassador to Italy, and is said to have spent \$100,000 on the draperies alone.

President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, is described by an American as "the Diaz of Central America—a soldier as well as a statesman, and imbued with the progressive spirit of the most enlightened nations."

The conclusion of the French racing season finds Mr. Menier, of chocolate fame, at the top of the list of winners, with \$180,000. The next is the Viscomte d'Harcourt, \$85,000. Then comes Baron Schickler with \$76,000.

Mrs. Hesing, widow of the late postmaster of Chicago, has received a letter of condolence from the Newsboys' association of Grand Rapids, Mich., and says that she prizes it as highly as any letter she has received.

Dean Farrar, in his "Reminiscences," says that Dean Stanley's handwriting was so bad that when he once answered an invitation to dinner his hostess wrote back and asked whether his note was an acceptance or a refusal.

The late Duchess of Teck left debts to the amount of \$150,000, mostly household expenses. The expenditure at White Lodge, which was the residence of the Tecks, exceeded the duchess's allowance, \$25,000, by \$10,000 yearly.

Sir William Harcourt is the son of a clergyman and the grandson of a bishop. He was trained for the bar, and, after a considerable time in practice and some service as solicitor general, became professor of international law at Cambridge.

HIDDEN BEAUTY

is often revealed in the human face by the removal of some disfiguring skin disease, pimples, eczema, tetter or erysipelas. To do this quickly and make the skin smooth and healthy use

Heiskell's Ointment

To keep the complexion clear, fresh and beautiful, removing all minor blemishes, use constantly

HEISKELL'S SOAP

It is soothing and healing in its effect. Olomist, 25, Soap, 25, All druggists. Johnston, Harvey & Co., 551 Commerce St., Phila.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss. STARK COUNTY, ss. N. K. Bowman & Co., vs. Ida M. Renner, et al. Order of Sale. By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, November 12, 1898, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots numbers six and seven (6 and 7) in the village of North Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio; said property located on the Grand Fulton road in the village of North Lawrence, Lawrence township. Appraised at: lot number 6, \$1,750.00; lot number 7, at \$300.00. Terms: Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff. JAMES STERLING, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF OHIO, ss. STARK COUNTY, ss. Reuben Snyder, vs. I. B. Pocock. ORDER OF SALE. By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, November 26, 1898, the following described real estate, to-wit: Township of Bothwell, and known as lots number 12 and 51 in the town of Navarro as distinguished on plat of said town. Appraised at: Lot No 12 at \$1,000.00; Lot No. 51 at \$900.00. 12 and 51 on Canal street. Terms: Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff. Harter & Kreichbaum, Attorneys.

THE INDEPENDENT WANT COL

umns are giving general satisfaction. It costs but a quarter

SMALL FIGURES on SUITS and OVERCOATS

And no extra charge for a perfect fit.

We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S REEFERS and Box Overcoats, Children's Box Overcoats, ages 4 to 12, serviceable material at.....\$2.98. Children's Reefers in Astrachans; colors, blue, black, green, and brown at \$2.00. These are worth \$3.00. Elegant Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....\$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00. Fleece Lined Underwear.....\$1.00 per suit. Hats and Caps in the latest shapes, newest colors and lowest prices at

WHITMAN'S, - Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

GREAT TRANSACTIONS

Allow us to quote Magic Prices. Another Great Appreciable Surprise this week.

A contract for 150 Rockers of one pattern enables us to quote the Lowest Price ever heard of.

A Solid Antique Cobbler Seat \$1.29 Rocker, only

Couches, Parlor Suites, Rockers, Divans and odd Pieces. The best assortment we have ever shown, at Lowest Prices the world ever saw.

STOVES! STOVES!

Such Famous makes as the Jewel Florence, Gold Coin, Good Luck etc. deserve your attention.

There is no exclusive stove man on earth that can compete with our prices. 12 in. stoves only \$7.50, others ask \$9.00. 14 in. only \$9.98. 16 in. only \$12.00. All good Oak Stoves, air tight, \$13.00, \$15.00, \$17.00, for 12, 14 and 16 in. stoves.

The Florence Hot Blast

Sells on sight. Remember it is the only perfect Base Heater for soft coal. Our \$10.00, 11.00, \$12.00 Cook stoves are guaranteed.

We are making every effort, and offering honest inducements to double our business this fall. So far our efforts have been appreciated. Seeing is buying here. All are welcome.

Benedict's White Palace!

THE FAMOUS STORE FOR BARGAINS.

Store open Monday evenings, 8:30; Saturday night as usual. Other evenings close at 5:30.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

50 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.

DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.

SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 1.

FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON sale at Bahney's Book Store, Ham-mel's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Hill street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

In the face of the assertion that now, at the close of the campaign in Ohio, no one, not even the Democrats themselves, if they give voice to their honest convictions, predicts the defeat of the Republican ticket, it becomes evident that every man who votes for the candidates who represent sentiments antagonistic to the national administration runs a decided chance of throwing to the winds the greatest gift of American citizenship, encouraging at the same time a growth detrimental to the best interests and credit of the country.

A glance at the Republican county ticket shows it to be made up of honest men who can be trusted to infuse a healthy tone into the county organization, and ably sustain the reputation which has always been maintained when Republicans have been in power. It is true that the commanding issue of the present campaign is the election of a Republican Congress, but a sound county organization cannot fail to have a certain influence in national affairs and do effective work in upholding the policy of the national administration.

Thomas H. Larkin, who has been prominent for years in New York state politics, has no hesitation in explaining why he has left the party for good. "I have voted the Democratic ticket for seventeen years," says Mr. Larkin, "but in view of the fact that the organization claiming to be the Democratic party has persisted in its policy of supporting the free silver heresy and free trade fallacies, I feel that in order to preserve my self-respect it is time to get out of the party. Formerly Democrats stood for issues that in my judgment deserved the support of the people. These issues have now been relegated to the rear, and we find the organization today declaring in favor of free trade and free silver, two theories which cannot command the support of the American people."

Reports from the centers of trade are indicative of a marked improvement in the business situation during the past week. Even in the South where the yellow fever epidemic has been material, interfering with business, there is news of better trade and more encouraging indications as to the business of the near future. The export situation also continues to improve, an increase in trade across the Pacific and an anticipated opening of new commerce with Australia being among the most encouraging features of the recent past. Farmers are still adhering to a measure to the strict economy in personal expenditures taught them by their long experience of depression in American agriculture, but the past year of prosperity has done much to increase the demand for manufactures produced in the East and infuse a better tone into business. These signs of the times are encouraging and afford new arguments in favor of the policy of the present administration which will be upheld and endorsed by every man who votes for a Republican congress on Nov. 8.

THE TRIUMPH OF PROTECTION.

The American Protective Tariff League has issued the advance sheet of a comprehensive review of the industrial census of leading industries in forty-seven states and territories which shows some of the reasons why the results of protection should be prominent in the present campaign. The census, it will be remembered, was prepared by Congressman R. W. Taylor, and proved that the amount of wages paid to labor in the United States was forty-four per cent. greater in 1895 than during the distressful year of 1890. The vitally important question, what does the increase of forty-four per cent. amount to in dollars and cents, is answered approximately in the review upon the basis of wages paid during the census year 1890. The wages paid in manufactures alone during that year amounted to \$2,283,216.529. Forty-four per cent of this amount is \$1,004,615,272. This represents approximately the increased amount of wages paid to labor in manufactures in the United States during the year 1898, as compared with the amount paid in 1890. It far exceeds the value of the commercial advantages which will be realized from all the territorial acquisitions of the country during the recent war, even if we shall acquire Cuba. In a word, during the present administration of our national affairs the victories of peace through the adequate protection of American industry are far more renowned than those of war.

Under unbroken protection the number of persons employed in manufactures increased from 1,311,246 in 1890 to 4,712,022 in 1898; the value of the products of

manufactures increased from \$1,885,961,076 in 1890 to \$9,372,437,283 in 1898, and the annual earnings per capita of laborers employed in manufactures increased from \$289 in 1890 to \$484 in 1890. In his last annual message to Congress, submitted December, 1892, President Harrison showed that the country was then at the high water mark of prosperity. Upon the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1893 the country was plunged into the depths of despondency as the result of free trade. But again, under protection, it has attained unto a greater degree of prosperity than ever before.

A CAMPAIGN LIE NAILED.

Mr. Archibald McGregor, of the Canton News-Democrat, having observed and admitted from afar the unblushing effronteries of his greater and more experienced contemporaries of the yellow journalistic order, became inspired with a desire to likewise indulge in efforts of the imaginative art, and with this end in view conceived last week a brilliant coup d'etat in the shape of a two-column, double leaded article concerning Congressman Taylor. This article contained an alleged interview in which a certain W. H. Hail is reported as having stated that George H. Whike, a contractor at Lisbon, said to Mr. Taylor in discussing some work that had been figured upon: "The price of material remains the same as in these other contracts. I cannot do the job at less figures without making a change in the wage scale," and that Congressman Taylor replied, "Then cut your men." This story as a campaign opposition argument was forcible, and had it been based upon the slightest foundation of truth, might have proved valuable in redeeming the editorial page of the News-Democrat from its characteristic insipidity, but alas for the ambitions of Mr. McGregor, the very man, George H. Whike, who was said to have had the conversation with Congressman Taylor, has made a sworn statement in the Canton Repository to the effect that the entire story is absolutely false. Mr. Whike avers that he did figure on some little work that Congressman Taylor contemplated having done, but that there never was a word said between himself and Congressman Taylor upon the question of wages or of wage scale, nor of the price of material, nor as to what he was paying his men or anything upon that subject; nor did Mr. Taylor ever mention anything upon that subject to him. It now remains to be seen in what shape Mr. McGregor will crawl forth from his present ungentlemanly and ignominious position.

WHY DOES HE WANT IT?

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: The very brisk Democratic candidacy for county commissioner of Edward J. Meyer has given rise to no little speculation as to the real reason why he should want this or any other office, for it is well known that the financial worth of Mr. Meyer is written in as many as five figures. He is well known as an enterprising real estate dealer, an all around good fellow and particularly as a horse fancier and owner of the Meyer stock farm. This farm is a fine and rolling piece of land that is reached by the lake switch of the Canton-Massillon electric railway. Let us keep this farm in mind. Now it would be well if Mr. Meyer would rise up before election to tell us all whether his unwonted political activity is from motives entirely unselfish. Really it looked "from the road" as if the county affairs had been well and economically administered by the present board. It is a wise county that lets well enough alone. Of course with Mr. Meyer on the board it might do better; then again, it might do worse. We could only long to know that Mr. Meyer's reasons for wanting to be elected to high office are truly magnanimous, a labor of love, entirely disinterested and, in short, entirely for the public weal. It was only recent occurrence that all the stock of the before mentioned Meyer's stock farm was disposed of by auction. We all wondered at that but they say that raising horses don't pay and farming is worse. Some of the acreage near this Meyer tract has been plotted. Now, if West Nimishillen creek, Canton, were bridged at Lake street and the street extended, there would be a shorter and more direct route to any "clam bake" that might be given in the neighborhood of the lake, in fact it would run along the south side of the Meyer stock farm. Such an extension, including roadway and bridge would cost Stark county \$25,000 or more. Of course its necessity is too remote for discussion. With such a proposition "up" the county commissioners would have a great deal of "say" and influence. It would be nice for Mr. Meyer if the commissioners could be induced to extend Lake street at the county's expense and make his farm so available that he would plat it. Let us all hope that Canton, on account of healthy growth, will one day demand that Lake street finds a western terminus at the shore of Meyer's lake. That will hardly be a necessity in the next decade, and unless Mr. Meyer finds that he could accomplish some such betterment as this he would hardly want to be a county commissioner, now, really, would he?

CASUAL OBSERVER

Home Seekers Cheap Excursions. On October 18, November 1, 13, December 7 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MET HEAD AND HEAD.

A Serious Freight Wreck on the W. & L. E. Railway.

CARS DERAILED AND DESTROYED.

Crews of Both Trains Escape Injury by Jumping Before the Shock—A Huge Pile of Debris Delays Traffic—Wrecking Crews Work All Night.

Through a mistake in the transmission or a misinterpretation of orders a serious freight wreck occurred about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon on the W. & L. E. railway between Dillonvale and New Cumberland on the east division. The trains met head and head while running at a rapid rate of speed, but fortunately the crews of both trains succeeded in escaping injury by leaving the trains just before the collision took place. The shock was a tremendous one and cars were scattered in all directions. It is said that at least thirty were either derailed or wrecked and the locomotives were badly damaged, but not beyond repair.

A number of freight cars were crushed in fragments, and the pile of debris completely blocked the track for nearly twelve hours. The wrecking crews were hurried to the scene, and worked throughout the night to clear away a sufficient amount of the wreckage to permit the passage of early morning trains. The passengers on the night trains were compelled to transfer and reached Massillon greatly behind schedule time. With regard to damage to property the wreck is thought to be the worst that has occurred for several years. The exact cause of the wreck is yet unknown here, but it is the general supposition that the orders were in some way defective. Dillonvale is the next station south of Valley Junction, and a level stretch of track extends between that village and New Cumberland, a distance of five or six miles.

On account of the wreck and blocked track the local freights were annulled today.

J. B. WERT HONORED.

Presented with a Case by the Glass Workers of Massillon.

J. B. Wert, formerly bookkeeper for Reed & Co., of this city, was summoned before the local branch of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association during the Sunday afternoon session and presented with a handsome gold-headed cane. L. J. Kerrigan, president of the branch, made the presentation speech, and Mr. Wert responded, expressing the deepest gratitude. Mr. Wert recently resigned, greatly to the regret of the company, after having faithfully performed the duties of the office he held since July 14, 1885. He is held in the highest esteem by the company's employees and his departure is sincerely regretted. At the close of the presentation exercises Messrs. John Gow, William Sailer and James Grant were appointed as a press committee.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH ORGAN.

Contract for Furnishing It Awarded to a Salem Firm.

The H. A. Burke Company, of Salem, O., has been awarded the contract for furnishing the large organ for the English Catholic church in this city. The instrument will be one of the most elaborate ever built by the Burke Company, and will cost \$3,500. H. A. Burke is in the city today, and he stated that the organ will be in place and ready for use by Christmas, also that Prof. H. E. Brown, a celebrated New York organist, will preside at the dedication. The Burke Company also operates a large organ plant in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Klondike of Ohio.

The report of the discovery of gold at Malvern, O., has attracted capitalists from all parts of the country. Those who are conversant with mining say that the lay of the land points to the deposits of gold quartz over a large area of territory, and this news is listened to with interest by the landowners for many miles around the town. Investors are having a hard time in securing the land. Most of the farmers want to sell outright at unheard of prices, others won't go into it on the shares, and still others won't sell at any price, but say they will prospect and mine on a small scale themselves.

Disease Among Cattle.

The condition of the grass of the meadows at present is such that cattle which eat of it are sure to sicken. The first symptoms of this disease are discharges at the nose and mouth. Veterinary surgeons say the disease is very general among cattle grazing in western Stark county. Few deaths have resulted as yet, but animals afflicted have been reduced to a most unhealthy state. Farmers should look after their cattle when the first symptoms of the trouble appear.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Oct. 25, 1898:

LADIES.
Allen, Mrs. Nancy Moorehead, Mary Bailey, Laura (2) Penco, Miss Winnie Dieringer, Miss Mary Vaughan, Miss Annie MEN.
Ebert, Albert Murphy, Earl G. Foranato, Jos. Richards, Ross Miller, C. E. Swan, Jess A. Mgr. Pollock Show Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHELLEY, P. M.

For Sale.

Three Jersey cows, from four to six years old, two fresh and one due soon, either one gives from seven to eight hundred gallons a year. Also some young heifers. MRS. CLEMENT RUSSELL, Massillon, O.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

DID NOT PAY EXPENSES.

The Manager of the Alliance Carnival Reports Heavy Losses.

Frank W. Gaskill, of the Hotel Yohe in Canton, who managed the Knights of Pythias carnival in Alliance last week, reports a loss of between \$100 and \$150 in meeting the expenses. Mr. Gaskill had an arrangement with the Knights of Pythias in Alliance whereby they were to receive ten per cent. of the gate receipts for allowing the carnival to be run under that name and for using their influence for its success. The knights got their money out of the fair, but the manager is a loser.

FELL FROM HIS TRAIN.

Brakeman Vernier Instantly Killed on the W. & L. E.

HE WAS A RESIDENT OF MASSILLON

He Met with Death While on His Way Home—The Body Found Beside the Track by His Fellow Trainmen—The Coroner's Investigation.

Brakeman Eugene P. Vernier, a W. & L. E. employe, was instantly killed early Sunday morning between Massillon and Dalton. Shortly before Vernier's train, a freight, reached Massillon, one of the crew found the former's lantern in a flat car. A search failed to reveal Vernier's presence on the train, so the latter was backed until the body was found lying beside the track. Life was extinct and the body was brought to Massillon, where it was prepared for burial by Undertaker William. Coroner McQuate was summoned, and arriving about 8 o'clock secured all the data possible, but will not conduct the inquest until sometime today. Vernier's body was not badly mutilated by the wheels, although he must have struck directly upon the track.

His skull was fractured and an arm and leg broken, the latter having been shattered in several places. Evidently the wheels struck Vernier, but rolled him from the track. It is the general supposition among the trainmen that Vernier fell while crossing from one car to another, probably losing his balance while the train rounded a sharp curve. There was not an eye witness to the accident, therefore, the real cause will remain a matter of conjecture. Mr. Vernier had been in the employ of the company for some time, and was well known on both the east and west divisions. He was about forty years of age and leaves a wife and three children who reside in Paul alley in this city. The body of Mr. Vernier will be interred in the cemetery at Elkhart, Ind., and was shipped to that city at 8:50 o'clock this morning, via the W. & L. E. railway. Mrs. Vernier and children accompanied the body.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NORTH LAWRENCE NOTES.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Oct. 25.—Wm. Buttermore has been appointed transient officer.

Wm Findley and wife and daughter Margaret, of Newman, Miss Ella Aultman, of Orrville, and Messrs. Paul Herbruck and Fred Meyers, of Canton, were guests at the home of John Pollock on Sunday.

John Annikin and Miss Maggie Richards, of this place, were married by the Rev. Mr. Yoder at the parsonage in Canal Fulton on Sunday morning.

The local Democracy will turn their rooster loose on Wednesday evening. Speeches will be made by Messrs. Sherwood and Collins, of Canton.

A new meat market has been opened in the vacant room in the Fulton block, where Francis Eckert has the best of meats at all times.

James Eagan, a former resident of the town, is the guest of friends.

Mrs. John J. Pollock, of Uhrichsville, is spending a week with friends at this place.

Miss Kate Kaufman left on Saturday for a visit with friends in Alliance and Pittsburg.

On Monday afternoon a young woman carrying a 3-year-old child inquired for the mayor, and was directed to Squire R. A. Pollock, to whom she told a sad story of being deserted by a drunken husband in Canton. She had gone to Massillon, but having been unable to find him there had come on to this place. She wanted to reach Crestline, her former home, so Squire Pollock gave the woman her supper and collected enough money among his friends to pay her fare to that place.

Wm. Brown, of McKeesport, who came home to attend the funeral of his sister Julia, returned to that place on Sunday. John and Robert Pollock attended the funeral of the late John Kingan, at Wilkinsburg, Pa., yesterday. They knew and associated with the deceased forty years ago, when all were on the other side of the water.

WATER IN THE HERNBROOK MINE.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 25.—The surplus water in the Hernbrook mine, as reported in Monday's INDEPENDENT, has proved to be of a more serious nature than was at first anticipated, and as a result the south side of the mine may be idle for several weeks, although every precaution is being taken not to let the large basin of water rise higher than the present point.

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, Oct. 25.—Robt. R. Hess, representing C. I. McLain & Company, of Massillon, made our village a business call on Wednesday.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and family visited her sister, Mrs. Thos. Stanford, at East Greenview, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cass H. Roderick spent Sunday with relatives in Massillon.

David Jones Jr., and Miss Clara

Weiss were married last Thursday. They will continue to reside in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Findley Pollock and Master Emery, of Washington, D. C. spent Monday at the Findley residence. Mr. Pollock returns to his post of duty, that of superintendent of minerals in the land office department, on Saturday. The cases of diphtheria reported by the Canal Fulton correspondent was misleading and reflected on our township board of health. The matter was investigated and the cases referred to was found to be located in Jackson township.

Our coal mines are all doing some better at present. Scarcity of cars prevents their steady operation.

A NEW PRESIDENT.

Elmer E. Fox Elected by the Farmers' Telephone Company.

At a meeting of the directors of the Farmers' Telephone Company, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 25th, E. E. Fox was elected president of the company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. C. Browne, who resigned because private business required his full attention. His successor, Mr. Fox, is well known to the business men, and citizens of Massillon generally, as an energetic business man, and under his management, supplemented by the efforts of A. Y. Gordon, general manager of the company, the field of usefulness of the Farmers' Telephone Company is bound to increase.

As is well known to the people of Massillon, the capital stock of this company is held by the citizens of Massillon and vicinity, and the management trusts that their efforts to reduce the cost of telephone service will be appreciated by the general public. During the past few months every effort has been put forth to improve the service, and constant improvements are contemplated.

At present the local central exchange is in connection with Wilmot, Beach City, Justus, Pigeon Run, Navarre, Dalton, West Lebanon, Burton City, East Greenville, Brookfield, North Lawrence, Canal Fulton, Crystal Spring, McDonaldsville—all of which, with the exception of Burton City, can be communicated with by local subscribers without toll charges, with exchanges in Navarre, Beach City, Wilmot and Dalton. The lines also connect with the following companies: Millersburg, Coshocton, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Wooster, People's Company, of Butler, Northern Ohio, and the Norwalk Company. Two hundred toll stations in the state are now reached and the number is constantly increasing.

In view of the fact that this company has been instrumental in reducing the charges for telephone service, so that workmen and others, at one time barred, can now enjoy the benefits of a telephone in their homes, the management trusts their efforts will be appreciated by the people of this city.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Buildings Erected in Ohio During the Past Twelve Months.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 25.—Secretary of State Kinney has issued the statistics of new buildings for the past year. The figures show that during the past twelve months 22,571 new buildings have been erected in the state, at a cost of \$12,847,321. Thirteen county buildings were erected at a total cost of \$202,952. Forty-three new churches were reported to the department, at a total cost of \$181,750. Hocking county leads with an expenditure of \$20,000. One hundred and twenty-seven school houses were built, costing \$442,292. Lucas county leads with \$121,000.

Cuyahoga county leads the van in the erection of stores and warehouses. The county is credited with the expenditure of \$139,505. In all 727 stores or warehouses were built in the state, at a cost of \$935,970. Cuyahoga also spent \$1,433,425 in the erection of dwelling houses, out of a total expenditure in the state of \$7,237,478 for the building of 14,951 dwellings.

Two hundred and ninety-four manufacturing establishments were erected in the state at a total cost of \$816,631, of which sum Cuyahoga county spent \$233,200.

Other buildings were erected in the state at a cost of \$206,680. The building statistics of Hamilton county are not tabulated, only the total of 1,257 new buildings at a cost of \$1,938,500 being given.

Once More Only \$1.00

to Columbus and return via the C. A. & C. R'y., Sunday, October 30th. Special train leaving Hudson at 8 a. m.; Akron 8:25 a. m., making only principal stops south. Parlor car and baggage car for wheels (checked free). Ask agents for details. C. F. Daly, general passenger agent, Cleveland, O.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course. Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

TAYLER THE RIGHT MAN

M. D. Ratchford Gives Him His Endorsement.

HE ISSUES A CIRCULAR TODAY.

The Miners' President Declares that Taylor Always Has and Always Will Look After the Interests of the Laboring' class and is Truly Its Representative.

Congressman Robert W. Taylor will be at the Armory at 7:30 o'clock tonight, at which time the working people and all others of Massillon and vicinity will have an opportunity of seeing, hearing and shaking the hand of the man whose unwavering and well directed efforts in their behalf have merited the appreciation and influenced labor and organizations and laboring men everywhere to give him their endorsement for reelection. Perhaps no labor leader in the country knows better what Mr. Taylor has done and of what he is capable than Michael D. Ratchford, of this city, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who, before leaving for Indianapolis, voluntarily issued the following circular, which will be placed in the hands of every unionist and workingman in this district:

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 24, 1898

MY DEAR SIR—As a friend and fellow unionist, I wish to call your attention to a question of the utmost importance. The growing public opinion in favor of labor legislation along national lines, which, as you are aware, owes its existence and crystallization to the peaceful, intelligent agitation of the trades unions of the land, has at length forced a consideration of the claims and conditions of labor upon all classes of our people and upon our national legislature.

At the present moment there are many measures pending before our national Congress intended to alleviate the hardships and redress the wrongs of labor, among which are the anti-injunction bill, the seamen's protection bill and the eight-hour bill. It is of the most supreme importance to the working millions that these measures be enacted into laws. To insure their passage, laboring men, and more especially union men, must now begin, not only to merely elect and return to Congress such candidates as are known to be friendly, but we must vindicate and sustain them by the largest possible majority.

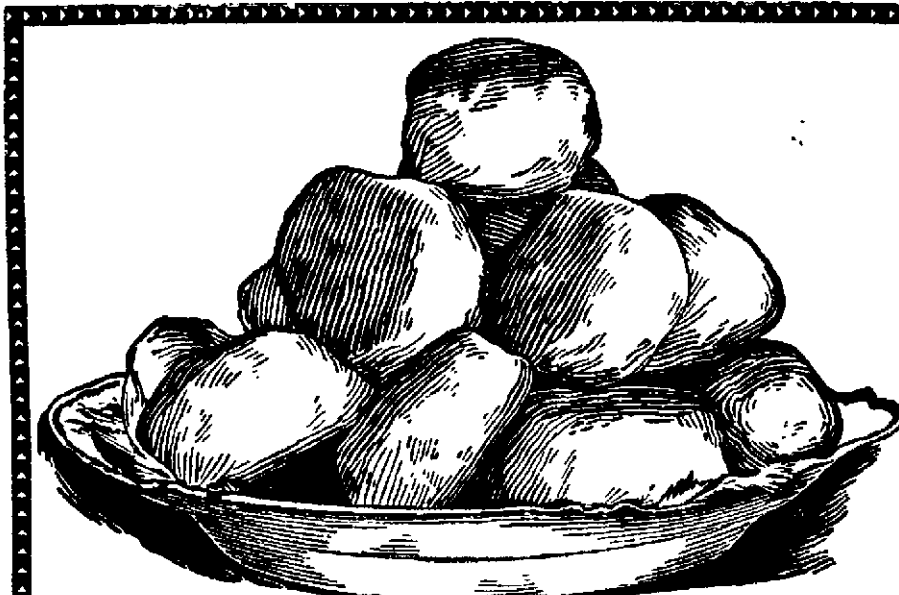
The Hon. R. W. Taylor, our present candidate for congress in the Eighteenth Ohio district, is not only favorable to the above bills, but his brilliant record and his splendid speech in the fifty-fourth congress in favor of restrictive immigration laws, is proof of his firm convictions and of his devotion to the cause for which we are striving.

In view of these facts, and of the further fact that I, personally, as your representative, solicited the support of Mr. Taylor in the interest of remedial legislation, I feel that you and I and the working men of this district are indebted to him for his able and eloquent defense of our claims and for the sincerity and honesty which has marked his whole congressional career.

Let us, therefore, stand by our friends, and with one unanimous voice give that sincere and well deserved expression of our appreciation, and return Mr. Taylor to congress on the 8th day of next November.

Fraternally yours,

M. D. RATCHFORD, President of the United Miners Workers of America



A choice receipt for biscuit.

Receipt.—Sift with one quart flour two teaspoonsfuls Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder and one-half (teaspoonful) salt. Rub in shortening (butter and lard mixed) the size of an egg, and wet with enough sweet milk to make soft dough. Handle as little as possible and roll out about one inch thick. Cut the desired size, and bake twenty minutes. Do not have the oven too hot at first—increase the heat.

Receipt book free. 75 pages, 400 receipts. Send stamp and address, Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Uncovered this week by independent investigators.

Mrs. James Eckrode, of Navarre, spent Sunday in the city.

Peter Wilhelm has accepted a position in Siebold's dry goods store.

Mr. and Mrs. John Everhard have moved from Crystal Spring to this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Cleveland, were in the city over Sunday.

Harry Wells and Ray L. Markel killed six ducks at Sippo lake Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shaidnagle have moved into their new residence in Front street.

Harry Rogers, of Shreve, is a guest at the Reay residence in Washington avenue.

W. H. Stansbury has been engaged as collector and solicitor for the semi-weekly INDEPENDENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Huwig, of Cleveland, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morgan in Wooster street.

O. H. Use and Miss Ada Coleman spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pontius, near McDonalds lane.

Miss Anna Phacher, of Lancaster, N. Y., is a guest at the residence of Joseph K. Russell, in East Main street.

Members of St. Mary's parish are actively engaged in a series of entertainments for the benefit of the church.

Employees of the East Ohio Gas Company are engaged in unloading several cars of pipe and connections in the C. L. & W. yards.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell returned to Massillon last evening, after an absence of three weeks, spent mainly in Pittsburgh and West Virginia cities.

A party of Reed & Company's glass blowers are planning a rabbit hunt for next Saturday. They will probably spend the day in Carroll county.

Farmers, telephones have been placed in the residence and place of business of W. W. Graham, three rings on 260 for the former, and two rings on 260 for the latter.

The season for shooting quail will begin November 10th and continue until the 15th of December, inclusive. Some sportsmen are of the opinion that the season begins this year on November 1st.

Dr. Gove explains that the remedies manufactured by him are for the diseases of animals, and not for both man and beast. Willard Gove is now making his semi-annual tour of the roundabout counties.

Five masked men entered the home of John Mentrick, at Wainwright, near Uhrichville, Sunday morning, beat him nearly to death, and robbed him of \$210. Mentrick is in a critical condition, twenty-seven gashes having been cut in his head.

M. D. Ratchford, who went to Indianapolis today, will go from that place to the Hocking valley and Jackson county, where he will work in the interest of the miners' organization. He will return to Massillon next week, and will likely go from here to Washington.

The representatives of the East Ohio Gas Company now in the city are K. Roby, superintendent of construction, and E. B. Reeser who has charge of the office, which has been opened in the Segner building. E. Strong, president of the company, is expected to arrive some time this week.

Louis P. Lipps, of the United States ship Resolute, Admiral Sampson's flagship, has written home announcing the return of the vessel to the Brooklyn navy yard from Havana. The Resolute will remain in the yard probably a month, when it will again start on a cruise, destination unknown.

The demurrer of the city of Akron to the petition of South Akron property holders who objected to being annexed to Akron proper, has been overruled. This is considered a knockout blow to the annexation of this territory, there being no likelihood that the city will win when the case is actually tried.

There is no hope of the Hon. C. C. Snyder, of Canton, dying a natural death. Last night he fell down a cellarway at his residence, striking a basketful of glass bottles, which cut ugly gashes in various parts of his body. One hip was injured, his left arm broken, and it is doubtful whether he survives his injuries.

The talk of the opera house block, including police court, is what Policeman Wittmann, Peter Cabot and William Kohl did in Sugarcreek township on Monday. They had twenty-eight rabbits when they arrived home, and all agreed that it was the pleasantest trip they had ever made.

The board of trade committee has about completed its task of soliciting \$500 for the military band, and it is now assured that the organization will continue to exist. The committeemen are now engaged in collecting the various sums subscribed. Tuesday the donations amounted to approximately \$450.

The Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, on Saturday made a large shipment of gun carriages, twenty car loads in all. A twelve-inch gun carriage was sent to Portland, Me., and one for an eight-inch gun to Key West. At the same time three large electric traveling cranes were shipped to eastern firms. The latter part of this week the company will have another twelve-inch disappearing gun carriage ready for delivery.

During the mustering out period of the Eighth Ohio at Wooster, the amount of government rations required will be 15,000 pounds of fresh beef, 13,500 pounds of fresh bread, over 1,600 pounds of beans or 1,200 pounds of peas or 200 bushels of potatoes, 3,600 pounds of canned tomatoes, 1,536 pounds roasted coffee, or 680 pounds of tea, nearly a ton of sugar, with other articles named amounting to several tons more.

The Rev. O. P. Foust, of the Tiffin seminary, preached to a large congregation at both morning and evening services at the First Reformed church on Sunday. The congregation extended a call to Mr. Foust some weeks ago, and the matter is still under consideration by the board of missions. Mr. Foust is personally willing to accept the call, and all members of the church are unanimous in expressing the hope that he will become their pastor.

The Rev. R. Keller, of West Alexandria, O., was in the city on Monday. Mr. Keller, who has been challenged by the Board of Home Missions to become the pastor of the First Reformed church of this city, is a well known minister, having been president of the Ohio synod and otherwise prominent in the work of the denomination. O. P. Foust, of the Tiffin seminary, has preached several times in the church and is very much liked by the congregation, which will be fortunate in securing either candidate.

Edgar Oberlin, who has just been discharged from Troop D, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and who is now at his home in this city, will not resume his studies this term at the Ohio State University, which he was attending as a student of civil engineering when he enlisted. "I have lost two months," said he today, "and I could never make that up. I shall wait until spring, and enter one of the classes then. The war has thrown me back in my studies, but I do not regret the time I spent in the army for all of that. I learned many things there that I could not have learned elsewhere, and I made many pleasant and lasting friendships with persons whom I might otherwise never have met."

William Morgan, of East Greenville, president of the district branch of the United Mine Workers of America, has returned to his home after a brief stay in Massillon, during which he had a conference with M. D. Ratchford concerning matters connected with the organization. In some of the larger papers Mr. Morgan has been mentioned as a probable successor to Mr. Ratchford, but for such talk there is no foundation. Mr. Morgan aspires only to the office of state vice presidency, his candidacy for this position and the fact that he belongs to the Massillon district, which has produced all but one of the organization's national presidents, he thinks, have given rise to these reports.

With yesterday came the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George Bullinger, of 201 North street, which took place in Canton, though both Mr. and Mrs. Bullinger then resided in Massillon, the latter's maiden name being Miss Hannah Cookholtz. The occasion was very quietly observed by the members of the family gathering again under the parental roof, Lewis Bullinger coming from Canton and Frank Bullinger from Akron. Theodore Bullinger, of New York, was the only one of the four children unable to be present. In the evening Miss Laura Bullinger, the only daughter, invited in a number of friends, who assisted in making the occasion a doubly enjoyable one. Mr. and Mrs. Bullinger received many handsome tokens of their friends' high esteem and gratification at their continued well-being, and from the children came a fine leather chair and well upon \$100 in gold.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

RICHARD GARDNER.

The injuries which Richard Gardner sustained by being struck by a C. L. & W. train a few days ago proved fatal at about 10:30 o'clock Sunday night. Mr. Gardner was unconscious when death came, and had been for some time. The funeral arrangement will be announced later. Burial will take place at Tallmadge, near Akron. Mr. Gardner was 74 years of age, and had been a resident of Massillon for many years. He was a native of Wales, but immigrated to America early in life, being attracted by the great inducements then offered to iron workers. He was in the employ of the Corns Iron & Steel Company for years. During the past four years he had done no work, but lived quietly and happily with his son and family, in Clay street. His three sons—William, of Cleveland; Anthony, of Akron, and Joshua, of this city—are all iron workers. All have been summoned here by the death of their father. Mr. Gardner was a widower.

S. S. LLOYD.

S. S. Lloyd, a former resident of Massillon, is dead. The funeral will take place at Norwalk, where he had resided since leaving Massillon some months ago. Erysipelas was the cause of death, which was sudden, the disease having come to his heart. While in Massillon, Mr. Lloyd was foreman of the wrecking crew. At Norwalk he was foreman of one of the shops. Mr. Lloyd was married, and was about fifty years of age.

ROBERT NOBLE.

A telegram was received in the city today announcing the death of Robert Noble, at Champaign, Ill. Mr. Noble was a brother of the late William Noble, who lived for many years on the Noble farm in Jackson township. The deceased left Massillon about thirty years ago. The body will arrive in Massillon at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon over the Pennsylvania railway. Interment will take place at the Massillon cemetery. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the message was received, definite funeral arrangements cannot be announced today.

IN HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

E. W. Busby Makes Application for His Appointment.

Robert H. Day has been appointed receiver by the common pleas court for Stansbury & Busby. The application for the appointment of a receiver was made by Earl W. Busby who recently retired from the barber business to become Mr. Stansbury's partner. The firm conducted a monument manufactory and a livery stable.

WEDDINGS OF TWO DAYS

Nuptials of Otto P. L. Snyder and Miss Anna C. Nill.

MARRIAGE AT ST. JOSEPH'S TODAY.

Henry Hossler and Miss Mary Walts the Contracting Parties—The Snyder-Nill Wedding Takes Place in St. Paul's Church on Tuesday Evening—The Details.

The large interior of St. Paul's Lutheran church was beautiful beyond description in its decorations of evergreens, dogwood, palms and potted plants. Tuesday evening, in honor of the marriage of Miss Anna C. Nill to Otto Per Lee Snyder, which was solemnized at 7:30 o'clock, the ring ceremony being used, the Rev. K. H. Barry, pastor of the church, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Nill, and Miss Eva Snyder, sister of the groom. The groom's attendants were Harry H. Snyder, a brother, and Charles Nill, brother of the bride. Miss Nill was the maid of honor, and Mr. Snyder the groom's best man. The ushers were Albert Hess, Charles Stelling, Earl Hanna and Walter D. Snyder.

The bride's gown was of white organdie over white silk. Miss Snyder wore organdie over yellow, and Miss Mary Nill organdie over pink. Each carried chrysanthemums of a color to match her gown. The bride and groom reached the altar from opposite sides of the church, their attendants joining them there.

Lohengrin's bridal chorus was sung by a quartette composed of Messrs. Simpson, Brown, J. E. and William Johns, as the bride and groom advanced to the altar, and Mendelssohn's beautiful wedding march was played, Ernest Bittner officiating at the organ, as the bridal party left the church to be driven to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph G. Nill, at 44 Andrew street, where the wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will reside in Center street, and will go to housekeeping immediately.

Among the large number of guests who attended the wedding were many of the corps of public school teachers, with which the bride has been connected since her graduation from the high school a few years ago. The groom is a son of George Snyder, the East Main street merchant, and is a member of the mechanical force at the works of Hess, Snyder & Co.

WALTZ-HOSSLER.

The marriage of Miss Mary Waltz and Henry Hossler occurred at St. Joseph's church in the presence of a few relatives and friends this morning at 8:30, the Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiating. Miss Laura Waltz, a sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Edward Hossler was best man. The bridal party advanced to the altar to the strains of a wedding march played by Joseph Jurgens. The bride wore a handsome street gown of royal purple trimmed with yellow silk and carried a prayer book. The bridesmaid's gown was a brown cloth street dress. She carried white chrysanthemums. Following the ceremony an informal reception was held at the Waltz residence in Tremont street. Mr. and Mrs. Hossler will live in Massillon.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

An East Greenville Church to be Formally Opened Next Month.

EAST GREENVILLE, Oct. 25.—The Congregational church trustees have decided to dedicate the church beginning November 19 and ending November 21. The services will be conducted by the Rev. B. Davis, of Youngstown, and the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Sharon, Pa. A number of other ministers are expected and the public is invited to attend.

Children Discharged.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—As a result of the visit here on Saturday of Factory Inspector R. H. Hull, three hundred children, under legal age, were discharged from the potteries of the city yesterday. Trades councils recently sent for Inspector Hull. He came here on Saturday and announced that he would begin prosecutions instantly if the children were not turned out. The affair has turned the Liverpool workshops upside down. The boys and girls were employed as helpers and earned from forty cents to two dollars a day.

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Overwork and Care

Broke Down Her Health—Rheumatism, Constipation and Kidney Trouble All Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was all run down from the effects of overwork and care and I was also troubled with rheumatism and constipation. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and my health is much improved. I am entirely cured of constipation. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured my husband of stomach trouble." Mrs. MARY E. LATIMER, 840 Waldo St., Youngstown, O. "I was very much run down in health and have been troubled with my kidneys for years. I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep. I made up my mind to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking the first bottle I was greatly relieved. I have now taken five bottles and am entirely cured." F. E. STICK-MAKER, 205 Fair Street, Akron, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 50¢ a bottle for 25¢.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25¢.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE MOTION OVERRULED Judge McCarty's Decision in the Flickinger-Brown Case

CANTON, Oct. 24.—Judge McCarty this morning overruled the motion for a new trial made by the defendant in the damage suit of Darley Flickinger vs. Frank A. Brown, of Massillon. Flickinger sued to recover \$10,198 for the loss of an eye, and the jury allowed \$1,200. The motion was made on the grounds that court erred in admitting certain testimony and in the charge to the jury. Lawyer E. G. Willison, who with A. A. Thayer represents Mr. Brown, stated this morning that the case would not be carried by them to circuit court on error.

The slot machines have again been ordered out of Canton. Saturday night Marshal Reed notified persons operating them of the decision of the mayor and that no violations would be tolerated. In Canton machines were placed in nearly every saloon in the city. Seraphim Yerm has sued Seraphim and Josephine Riescher to recover \$400 alleged to be due on a promissory note. Suit has been begun by Adolph Hay against Scott Ellis and Robert Rowland to collect a judgment of \$110.05, allowed by Justice Spidle, of Sugar Creek township.

The will of Maggie Gilliland, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. The guardian of Fred and Mary Hipp, of Canton, has filed a final account. A final account has been filed in the estate of Louise Pirman, of Massillon. A motion has been filed to set aside the sale of the estate of Lorenzo Crocker, of New Baltimore.

Marriage licenses were granted Saturday to William Shedy and Ida Nolan, and Thomas W. Sayers and Mary C. Butler, of Massillon.

HIS ARM SHATTERED.

A Canton Youth Injured at Sippo Lake—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, Oct. 26.—David Carnes, a young Cantonian, was the victim of a distressing accident at Sippo lake Tuesday afternoon. With a companion, young Carnes was rowing about the lake in a boat on the lookout for ducks. Sighting game, he grasped his gun by the muzzle and while drawing the weapon toward him it discharged, the entire load of shot taking effect in Carnes's right arm just above the elbow. The flesh and ligaments were torn away and the bone fractured so badly that amputation will be necessary. Ray L. Markel and Harry Wells, of Massillon, were on the lake at the time and assisted Carnes to a neighboring farm house, while the latter's companion ran to Reedurban and telephoned for medical assistance. Drs. Kelley and Pyle, of Canton, arrived in short order, and dressed the wounds. Dr. Pyle stated this morning that the arm had not yet been removed, but he did not think it could be saved. Carnes is about 17 years of age and lives in Franklin street.

Anna C. Holt has sued for a divorce from Thomas F. Holt, of Canton. They were married July 22, 1897, and since, it is alleged, the defendant has been guilty of gross neglect and extreme cruelty. In addition to a divorce Mrs. Holt desires the restoration of her maiden name, Anna Hessey.

The case of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company vs. The Travelers' Insurance Company has gone over. In the case of Agnes vs. Margo judgment in the sum of \$173 was rendered. The suit was instituted to recover a milk bill. A verdict for the defendant was rendered in the case of the Akron Grocery Company vs. Taylor. The case of Jesse Houghton's administrator vs. the W. & L. E. railway will probably not be reached this week.

Local Democracy opened their campaign here last night, Colonel Poorman delivering the address. But little interest was taken in the meeting their being less than 300 persons in attendance. Many Canton Republicans will go to Massillon tonight to hear Congressman Taylor speak.

The will of Jonas R. Walter, of Tuscarawas township, has been filed for probate. The widow of George Roseman, of Massillon, has accepted the provisions of the will recently filed. The first partial account has been filed in the estate of Peter Gribble, of Massillon. A final account has been filed in the estate of Agnes McAllister, of Massillon. A motion to increase allowance for year's support of widow has been filed in the estate of John Poorman, of Tuscarawas township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Henry Hossler and Mary Waltz, and Louis Kapper and Katie Everhardt, of Massillon.

Directors Elected.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—[By Associated Press]—General James Barnett, of Cleveland, Alex. McDonald, of Cincinnati, and George A. Forlow, of Boston, were today elected directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, at the meeting of the stockholders held here. The total number of shares voted was 226,234.

DOING GREAT WORK.

Use of Paine's Celery Compound in the Philadelphia W. C. A.



The magnificent building at the corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, is a monument that tells what a great charity is the Women's Christian Association of the Quaker City.

The superintendent of the W. C. A. home is the accomplished woman whose portrait is printed here, Miss Katherine Kennedy. What she has done and what she is doing for the benefit of other women commands the highest respect and admiration.

In all other institutions of this kind more attention is given every year to teaching the laws of health and right living, physically as well as morally. The health of communities is more frequently a subject of attention from clergymen and teachers. An ailing, nervous man or woman finds it more difficult to be hopeful and cheerful and good than a well one.

Writing to the Wells & Richardson Company, who are the proprietors of the most wonderful of all remedies for the cure of diseases that arise from the impairment of the nervous system, Paine's celery compound, Miss Kennedy, in the course of her letter, referring to the use of Paine's celery compound among the members of the W. C. A., says that "those who have been taking it feel greatly benefited, and desire to continue the use of it." So many

women run down in health by overwork, or what is worse, over worry have been restored to perfect health by Paine's celery compound, that its record in the Philadelphia home has been duplicated in every large city in the Union. Grateful testimonials of this character have been published time and again in these columns, and it is a fact that no other remedy has ever received a hundredth of the hearty blessings that the managers of public institutions have openly accorded to Paine's celery compound.

The widespread use of Paine's celery compound, in the most intelligent, careful homes, and among the most thoughtful portions of every community, has grown up by just this sort of personal guarantee, by word of mouth, from persons made strong and well to others needing exactly the kind of invigoration and toning up that Paine's celery compound gives.

In time of great mental strain, when other remedies only muddle and muddle, Paine's celery compound feeds the hard pressed nerves.

Paine's celery compound purifies the blood of all bad humors, and cures the many ailments from this familiar cause.

A vast proportion of all diseases are preventable. Paine's celery compound is universally prescribed by medical men to stop the progress of disorders, due to poor blood and badly nourished nerves.

A PAVING BRICK TRUST.

Prime Movers Give this Paper the First Authentic Statement.

Business associates of William G. Hipp, manager of the Massillon Stone & Fire Brick Company, whose works are located west of the city, take occasion to deny through THE INDEPENDENT reports that Mr. Hipp is interested in the formation of a fire brick trust, and to make the first authentic statement published concerning the movement with which he is connected.

"Since February," said one of the men, "Mr. Hipp has been at work on the organization of a trust among the paving brick manufacturers, and not fire brick, as the rumors have it. He has thus far succeeded in interesting about ninety per cent. of the leading manufacturers, and there does not now seem to be anything but success in store for the enterprise. It will require from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to rightly organize, but there will be no difficulty about the capital. We have conferred with New York capitalists, and have received assurance that all will be well in that direction. The important manufacturers of paving brick are those who have works in Canton district, which includes Massillon and Malvern; the Hocking Valley, which includes Zanesville; Ohio river valley, and Galesburg, Ill.

"The main object of the trust will be to prevent the cutting of prices, not to increase them, and for mutual protection generally. By consolidation there are many ways in which our expenses will be reduced. One of the beneficial results will in all probability be an increase in wages for employees. With but one set of general officers over all, there will be fewer high salaried people, and the money thus saved will be an important item."

Mr. Hipp says the combine will not necessitate the closing down of any of the manufacturing plants now in operation. It is more likely to bring about an increase in the working force, he thinks.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25¢ a bottle.

AN OPERATOR'S MISTAKE.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Freight Wreck Caused by One.

Superintendent F. J. Stout, Trainmaster Merwin and other officials of the W. & L. E. railway were in the city over night, having returned from the scene of Monday's wreck at New Cumberland. Superintendent Stout says the wreck was caused by an operator's mistake in copying an order, and that the wreck was the first of consequence to occur since 1891. Both engines were badly damaged, and he estimates the cost of repairing one at \$1,500, while the second will require a greater expenditure.

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of government land in northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and R. J. Wemyss, general land commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only \$2 over one fare for round trip tickets. Write C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Three Doctors in Consultation.

From Benjamin Franklin. "When you are sick what you like best is to be chosen as a medicine first; what experience tells you is best to be chosen in the second place; what reason, (i. e., theory) says is best to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

AN EPISODE OF THE SEA FIGHT WITH CERVERA'S FLEET

When the Indiana Was Struck a Debt Was Placed in Her Forward Starboard Bow—The Impact Was Tremendous, the Escape Marvellous.

The battleship Indiana disclosed a very interesting relic of her experience in helping demolish Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago, when her hull was exposed in view in the dry-dock at the Brooklyn navy yard the other day. This was a great dent in her forward starboard bow, almost beneath the bridge. Its history is this:

In the thick of the fight, when shot and shell were churning up the water and whizzing through the air all about the ship, and she was replying in repeated broadsides from every gun that could be brought to bear, there suddenly came through the roar and rattling of swiftly increasing superimposed who-o-ish and harsh scream that seemed headed straight for the Commander and his aids on the bridge—for one on encoined himself in the conning tower during that spectacular sea-fight.

"It made us all flinch," remarked an officer who was there, dropping his shoulder and cowering his knees and shrinking into as small a space as his bulk allowed. In illustration of what he meant, "Everybody did it—instinctively, irresistibly turned their heads away, and lifted the right elbow as if to ward off a blow with a club; and there was a second or two of awful waiting, while the roar and scream seemed to still all the rest of the battle-ship and to come straight to the ear."

"Then followed an immeasurable roar—a roar, shocking, benumbing, blinding explosion and a prodigious foundation of water burst up beside the bow and deluged the forward deck, while the ponderous ship tearing its way through the water with gigantic weight and momentum, seemed to stop suddenly and was jarred from stem to stern as if she had run against a stone wall."

"Capt. Taylor instantly ordered men into the forward hold, feeling sure that a bigger projectile than the navy had ever dreamed of had pierced—perhaps struck in—the side of his magnificent vessel. They hurried below with lanterns, and down the steep iron ladders, dropped through round hatchways, crept about and beneath the machinery, explored the gloomy recesses of the depths of the structure, but could find nothing wrong. The great engines throbbed on, the furnaces flamed and roared, no water gurgled ominously or burst up to flood them out—everything was tight and dry, and the ship kept rushing on, and the guns maintained their terrific cannonade."

"What had happened?" "We were never quite sure till we could examine her bottom here in the dry dock. Then we found an elongated trough-like dent, perhaps two inches deep, in the plates of the starboard bow about four feet below the water line, and we became sure of what we had previously suspected, namely that a great shell, falling short at the end of a curved trajectory, had struck, glanced and burst. The impact was tremendous—the escape simply marvellous."

"Supposing your ship had been a hundred feet to the right of her actual position at that moment—what then?" "God knows! Some submarine would have brought the Indiana back to New York if he had had anything left to bring back!"

The Kaiser's Wardrobe.

The Kaiser is a military man from crown to foot. His numerous wardrobes contain only five suits of multi, mostly made in Vienna. Like most German officers, he never looks well in them. He never wears an evening dress suit. He has a particular abnegation against the swallow-tail, which reminds him of the somber surroundings of a funeral. This unconquerable objection is accountable for an imperial regulation ordaining that whenever possible courtiers and guests shall wear the frock coat or a tunic; otherwise the newly introduced court dress is de rigueur. The black swallowtail is thus fast being forced out of German court circles. Umbrellas are a pet aversion—he never possessed one in his life and as to sticks, they are usually the cheapest he can buy. His rifles are under the special care of the Leibjäger and are kept in a special cupboard. A remarkable feature of this collection is the hunting sticks which his majesty has out with his own hand while out hunting or received as presents during his expeditions from gentry and peasantry alike.

The Kaiser's wardrobes occupy a suite of five rooms in the old castle at Berlin. They are massive and of oak. In the middle of one of the rooms is a large table for spreading out the uniforms. There is a sixth room in which small repairs are undertaken. Here a tailor is permanently employed. For Kaiser Wilhelm does not throw away clothes until they are well worn. He keeps about eighteen pairs of white military gloves in use. These are cleaned and repaired from time to time. The gloves receive a small yearly sum for his services. Each pair is supposed to have a certain "life." Should the leather show any defect, it is returned to the unlucky glove, with a pre-emptory demand for an explanation.

When a suit is ordered woe to the tailor should it not fit like a glove, though a "try on" is never permitted. Directly a suit has been taken off it is returned to the wardrobe and there subjected to the closest scrutiny. The orders and decorations are kept in an iron safe and represent in value about 3,500,000 marks.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Home-made ice-cream sometimes turns out buttery, to the dismay and surprise of its producer. To prevent this condition, it is obligatory that the scalded and unbeaten cream should be put together and thoroughly chilled before the dasher of the freezer is turned.

A course often served just before dessert is cheese custards thin brown bread sandwiches being sent around with it.

With sweet potatoes now approaching their season of perfection at least in our Northern markets, a word as to their cooking is timely. Only Southern cooks apparently can bring out the real flavor of these tubers, as those who have eaten them in the South can testify. A baked sweet potato after it has left the supervision of an old plantation cook is a thing to remember. Its heart, tender and mealy, encased in a crisp brown shell, from which oozes the "candy," as the rich sweet crystallized juice is called, makes a toothsome morsel as is often partaken of. Another way, and this is the Southern style of the cook books, serves them in a sort of stew. The Boston Cooking School gives the following as the procedure in such preparation. Into a large flat-bottomed saucepan or cooking pot, put two tablespoons of butter and one of sugar. When hot lay in enough raw sweet potatoes (pared, cut in two lengthwise and seasoned with salt and pepper) to closely cover the bottom, and another layer (not close) on the top. Pour on enough water to half-cover the lower layer, cover the vessel tightly and place where the heat is gentle, that the cooking may be slow. When the lower layers are brown, change them to the top, letting the others brown. By the time both are done, the water will have evaporated, leaving a very little butter sauce to pour over the potatoes in serving.

It should not be forgotten that a little salt makes a poor apple eatable, and a good apple better.

Every autumn revives the discussion of the therapeutic value of grapes and discovers anew the grape-cure enthusiasts. It is satisfactory to know, at least, that the delicious fruit is certainly one of the most wholesome, even while its properties as a cure-all may be doubted. In the matter of a fruit diet an authority asserts that one meal a day exclusively of good fruit is more effective than the same quantity taken with other food.

When the holland shades have passed their usefulness as such, they may be denuded of sticks, fringes and fixtures and polished thoroughly to take out the ruffianing. After they are reduced to a state of pliability dried and ironed, they serve a variety of uses. They make among other things the best of cleaning, washing and dish cloths.

At London periodical notes with interest that American green corn can be had at Covent Garden Market. The paragraph goes on to rhapsodize over the vegetable as grown and served in "the land of the stars and stripes," and welcomes eagerly its advent in the home larder. A tourist this season in rural England, reports having seen more than once on farms by which she drove, single fields of American corn, evidently an experiment among ardent devotees to the cultivation of wheat and barley.

Seeing to Things.

One of our great duties has this to say about how women wear themselves out. "The 'seeing to things' idea is distinctly feminine. No man ever had it. Every woman is born with it."

"Men sit in a street car and watch the driver of a truck groan and tug and try to get his wheels off the track, and not a man will move to help that driver, or even sign in sympathy. Every woman in the car is edging and peering and wishing she dared go out on the platform and 'see to that truck.'"

"That's the thing that kills women. They try to carry the world on their shoulders, and they don't realize that the world is a great deal better off without their puny strength under it."

"When a business man gets up in the morning he takes his bath, goes into the dining room and eats his breakfast, kisses his family good-by and goes down town like a sensible man. I'll tell you what the business woman does. She gets up early and goes into the children's room, and fusses around for about half an hour or so. If you ask her what she is doing, she'll say she's 'seeing to things.'"

"She hires a servant—and waits upon her. She pays a dressmaker—and sits up nights, studying fashion-books for a new way to have a dress made. She buys a hat—and takes it home—and tears it all to pieces and makes it over again. She dictates to a typewriter—and then takes the copy and corrects it herself. She worries over other people's troubles. She frets over other people's children. She almost takes medicine for other people's headaches, and she puts all her friends into nervous irritation trying to 'see to them.'"

There is little doubt that a man wrote the foregoing, and we cheerfully grant that he has, evidently, not only been an observer of women, but has been associated with woman who have been little less than omnipresent and ministering angels, who have not only performed their duty faithfully, but have taken upon their shoulders and into their hearts much that women ought not to do, and which they would be much happier were they so situated that they need not have it to do; but women have a way of making the most and the best of things, and letting the men have an easy time.

When a man is ashamed of the fact that he is about to get married he will make a poor husband.

"IN THE RUNNING BROOKS"

Those of you who are happy in the country watching the birds, the butterflies, the squirrels that chatter in the trees, and the merry little chipmunks that dart across one's path, whisking into sight and out again in half a second, are likely to forget that another wonderfully busy world is living—and is working hard for its living, too—in every brook that tumbles joyously head over heels down hill, or that runs never so sedately along the roadside.

Besides the minnows and other small fish whose habits you may study in the clear waters, every stream has its own particular insect population. If you choose, you may carry home a cupful of the water to examine under a microscope, but the use of the microscope suggests the schoolroom or the laboratory, and thousands of entertaining little creatures, big enough to be seen with the naked eye, you may find in their homes in the running brooks.

The term "insect" means "out into." The body of an insect in its perfect state divided into three parts, which are the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. The head is joined to the thorax by a threadlike neck that is almost invisible, and the abdomen is connected with the thorax by a tiny, slender waist. The Corixa interrupta is an example of the true aquatic insect. You will recognize it, because it is dark brown above, with yellow beneath and on the face and legs. It has a long elliptical body, with the front end widest and bluntly rounded; the sides are generally parallel, not much curved. It measures fully five-twelfths of an inch to the end of the wing covers. These insects live on the bottom in running waters, but if you can find the bed of a bayed-out stream, where there is no current, you will have a fine opportunity to observe their habits. They stand delicately on the tips of their intermediate feet, stationed in the midst of their young. If by chance you have the rudeness to disturb them they will dash away with rapid strokes of the posterior legs which act as paddles, and will rise to the surface of the water for a breath of air. Keep perfectly still for a moment and watch them resting horizontally, with their long middle feet thrust forward while their sides become gleamed with an air-film that makes them glisten like silver.

In the little sheltered nooks along the margins of the stream you will find the Water Gnats, and, perhaps, the Pond Skaters. At first you will think them spiders; for they seem to have eight legs, while, in reality, they have only six that are as fine as hairs, the two foremost appendages are an annoyance. The Water Gnats prefer the sluggish streams. Their bodies are no thicker than ordinary pins. If you study them closely as they rest on the water, you will be amazed to see that no part sinks beneath the surface—even their feet remain dry. Although the Pond Skaters belong to the same family, they are so active that they will venture well out into the open stream to be drifted by the current. Their bodies are covered by a short velvety hair that resists the water so that they never get wet. Even when entirely under water they are surrounded by a film of air which protects them like a diving suit.

The Water Boatman are insects with bodies like inverted boats. Their backs are bluntly keeled, and their ventral surface is flat, and, oddly enough, they swim upon their backs. The one difference in shape between the Water Boatman and a real boat is that a boat is pointed in front, but not behind; while the insect is blunt in front and tapering behind. In swimming, the long hind legs are stretched out at right angles from the body, and are used as oars. If the Water Boatman is resting, he anchors by his fore legs to some submerged object, and extends his hind legs exactly as a boy or girl would a pair of oars in resting a hard row. As the Water Boatman must have air, he has to make frequent visits to the surface or the water. In summer he will often remain at the surface for a long time together to enjoy the sunshine, and when the sun is highest and brightest, he turns his back upmost and supports himself on weeds in such a manner that he is half out of the water. His outer wings are very strong, and his flight is rapid. His inner wings are wonderfully beautiful. Their delicacy is so great that they would be almost invisible were it not for the fine, dark tracery of the nerves, which support the fragile membrane and their beautiful iridescence when they reflect the light at certain angles. There are, of course, hosts of other inhabitants of the streams which we have not space to mention; we can only urge upon our boys and girls to search for and to read, as best they may, some few of Nature's many "books in the running brooks."—Our Animal Friend.

Spider's Story.

One day a little girl, while playing among the daisies, was surprised to see close beside her a spider busy at work. She sat down, and after watching the little black spinning creature, soon fell asleep. In her dreams this was what the spider said and did:

"Little maid, see the lace house I am making without tools. It is nearly finished. Watch closely and I will show you how to do it."

"But where," said the child, "is your shuttle and loom; your silk thread or cotton? I see no machinery here in your room. How did you weave this dainty, beautiful web?"

The spider smiled and said: "Little maid, my thread is always at hand. It is hard to explain to you just how I do it, but look sharp, and perhaps you will see through it. The thread lies within my own round, black body. And the little spider began to spin at its thread, and soon had completed its home."

"So, my little maiden, you find me a weaver, the best in the world, an architect who plans and builds his own house; a skilled decorator of barn and house, and a plain, honest, contented worker."

The child then opened her eyes, and ran home to think over what she had learned from the little spider.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The bunco man does his best to make farming pay.

It is an easy matter to bear the aches of another's corns.

The man who lives for himself alone hasn't much to live for.

More people die from head failure than from heart failure.

About the only thing they sell at a church fair is the public.

When women meet they gossip and when men meet they go sip.

The narrow-minded man sometimes makes the broadest assertions.

A little flour by any other name would no doubt smell as wheat.

Love is a disease that keeps a man sick a long time after he gets well.

When a woman can't get a servant to do her work there is no help for it.

Politeness yields large dividends, but it is an investment often overlooked.

There is no man so bad but that he has a secret respect for one that's good.

Whiskey has a peculiar way of getting a man down after he gets it down.

A few more waves of prosperity will be taken on subscription at his office.

Some people who have more money than brains are not considered wealthy.

It is useless to worry; but it is useless to tell a man that it is useless to worry.

Silence may be golden, but plenty of silver will shut a man's mouth just as effectively.

No need to send for a physician because you're cramped for money.

A Chicago man was recently drowned in a vat of yeast. He will doubtless rise again.

Up to the present time I have not found it necessary to hire an assistant to help me attend to my own business.

It appears that the tires on the wheels in some men's heads should be punctured.

The street cars in Swedish cities rarely stop for passengers. Men and women there are quite agile and expert in jumping on and off while the cars are in motion.

SHE HAD A DREAM.

SAW THE HOUR OF DEATH ON THE DIAL.

This is her story: The true story of a well known resident of Springfield. She believed, as so many women believe, that fate controlled her life, her fortune, and her future. She had been unhappy a long time. She had suffered a long time. She had vainly sought help here, there, and yonder. Day distressed her. Night no longer refreshed her. Night brought only fitful slumber haunted by frightful dreams. It was the hand of fate, she said. She grew pale, fretful, and tired of life. She drifted, drifted on into that wilderness of woman's woes that has driven thousands of her suffering sisters to the verge of self-destruction. Finally she came to look upon death alone as a source of relief. She hoped for it; longed for it. She counted the fateful hour. One night



she awoke with a start. She dreamed that when the hand on the dial of the clock should point to the third hour of morning she would die. Often she had suffered agonies and wished for death, but now—it was so sudden, so near, so very near! In that moment life became inexplicably clear. How long had she been waiting? A cry she sprang from her bed and ran to the clock. It lacked ten minutes of three. Only a few minutes more of life! With frenzied haste she grasped the hand of the clock and pushed it back, back, back from the fateful number. Then she stopped and almost swooned—but no, the tick of the clock should not be a coward of her. She would die the fated hour—fate had decreed it, but a few moments still remained. In that time she would take leave of those dear to her. Rushing to her writing desk she seized her pen and attempted to write a note of farewell. It was useless. Words failed her. The blank sheet stared before her. Despairingly she turned her eyes from it to a newspaper that lay near at hand. In an instant her gaze riveted on the letters which were therein printed from Mrs. Anna Tuggle, of Cherokee, Iowa, and Mrs. White of Stony Creek, N.Y. The reading of these letters brought new hope, new desires to live. She would make one more effort. She also would turn back the hand of fate and become a healthy, happy woman. That very hour she began the struggle. That very morning she began to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and to-day there is no happier woman in the State than the mother of all Springfield. This one woman is a type of thousands who suffer and submit in silence to the appalling fate which they, too, consider inevitable. For them all there is hope. For them all there is help.

Let them resolutely turn back the hand of fate, that according to their over-wrought imaginations, stretched out against them. Many a woman to-day is suffering constant pain, and sees the hand of death on the dial of time, who could be saved to a useful, happy life, if by some means her attention could be drawn to the wonderful cures of woman's ailments wrought by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The difference between Dr. Pierce's treatment and all others is the difference between EXPERIMENT AND EXPERIENCE. A woman naturally shrinks from the experimental treatment which involves questioning and examinations that are repugnant to her delicacy and offensive to her modesty, and which at best result in mental misery and physical pain. And so she silently endures her suffering rather than submit to examinations and local treatment.

Wonders are worked by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Nature is always struggling to build up the wasted and worn system. But she cannot make bricks without straw. The "Favorite Prescription" supplies the material that nature can use to repair the waste of the system and renew the vitality of the debilitated organs. When this is accomplished health comes along natural channels and comes to stay.

WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY. BRICK. - - BRICK. Massillon, O.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Station Time.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsburgh	7:00	1:35	3:05	10:15	5:00
Leaver Falls	8:05	2:35	3:10	6:15	5:45
Columbiana	8:12	3:40	3:25	7:25	6:55
Allegheny	8:20	3:48	3:35	7:35	7:05
Allegheny	8:30	3:58	3:45	7:45	7:15
Allegheny	8:40	4:08	3:55	7:55	7:25
Allegheny	8:50	4:18	4:05	8:05	7:35
Allegheny	9:00	4:28	4:15	8:15	7:45
Allegheny	9:10	4:38	4:25	8:25	7:55
Allegheny	9:20	4:48	4:35	8:35	8:05
Allegheny	9:30	4:58	4:45	8:45	8:15
Allegheny	9:40	5:08	4:55	8:55	8:25
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ON THE NEW ORLEANS.

More than Half the Crew
Threaten to Desert.

CAPTAIN W. M. FOLGER COMMANDER

The Men Claim They are Refused Privileges
Granted Them by the Naval Regulations,
and are Severely Punished for Slight Offenses,
and Have Been Kept on Half Rations.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch of today publishes the following special from Philadelphia concerning Captain Wm. M. Folger, commander of the United States cruiser New Orleans. THE INDEPENDENT has no means of knowing the true state of affairs, but has no doubt that Captain Folger will be able, in case the matter is investigated, to clear himself of the charges made against him by members of his crew:

Discontent prevails among the petty officers and other enlisted men aboard the United States cruiser New Orleans, now at anchor off this city. Charges of cruelty, starvation and unwarranted punishment are made openly. The men declare that they are being deprived of the liberty to which the naval regulations entitle them.

It is claimed that more than fifty per cent. of the ship's company intend to desert as soon as the vessel reaches New York. Today there are thirty-five men ashore without leave.

Delegations of the petty officers and other enlisted men of inferior rating have been to see Captain Folger and asked for their discharges. Among them are many special enlisted men, who joined the navy as volunteers at the outbreak of the war.

"If you men are not satisfied with this outfit, skip!" the men declare was the reply they received from the commanding officer after hearing their requests.

Captain Folger declares he cannot talk for publication, as the navy regulations forbid him, but even if this restriction were removed the commander of the New Orleans says he would not enter a newspaper or any other controversy with the officers or men in his command.

The first real signs of trouble occurred on board the New Orleans on Wednesday last, the day before the cruiser dropped anchor off this port. The New Orleans had arrived off the capes of the Delaware during the night and had anchored off the breakwater. It was her first return North since she left the Brooklyn navy yard after her arrival from England to join the flying squadron under command of Rear Admiral Schley.

The start for Philadelphia was to be made, and the order, "all hands up, anchor!" had been passed.

When the order, "hoist away," had been given the men began to crawl along the decks instead of rushing up the falls, as had been their custom. The officers told them to run up the boats, but no attention was paid to the order.

Instead of a cheerful song from the sailors there came the mournful sound: "Give us liberty!" "We want liberty!" and "No liberty; no work!"

And so it was all the way up the Delaware river. "The cry of 'Give us liberty'" had been started after a report had been circulated, which is said to have had its origin in the captain's cabin, that nobody would get any shore leave while at anchor in Philadelphia.

There are 430 men aboard the New Orleans. Eighty-seven per cent. are American born and American citizens, the largest percentage aboard any of the ships attached to the North Atlantic squadron. The men who complain are Americans. They say that they are not accustomed to bad treatment. They declared that they offered their services when their country called for volunteers and that in case there should be another call for volunteers the navy would have trouble in securing the number of men needed.

Captain Folger, according to the reports received from the petty officers and other enlisted men aboard the New Orleans—and the report is not denied by the captain, who was seen yesterday by a Dispatch reporter—has a new mode of punishment. This punishment consisted in making men sit in the open boats from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. Of course, there were no awnings on these boats, and the sailors thus punished wore only the regulation caps.

One man who was caught reading a newspaper one day while in an open boat had the additional punishment added of being compelled to stand in the boat for four hours, while the New Orleans was being tossed about by the seas. The men do not object to being punished when it is necessary, but they charge that Captain Folger is erratic: that he punished for trivial offenses, and that his mode of punishment is not only too severe, but inhuman. Today an apprentice boy, who had been taking a smoke, was hauled to the mast while the Dispatch correspondent was aboard, and Captain Folger sent for. The boy is now locked up in the brig, as the ship's prison is called, and is confined in double irons by having both hands and feet chained with heavy steel handcuffs. He must remain thus chained for five days and nights.

One of the most serious charges made against Captain Folger, which is not denied by the commander of the New Orleans, is in connection with a coal passer named Belanger, who had been reported for a minor offense. He had already been at watch and had done his share of the work required. Captain Folger ordered that the man do six hours extra duty in the coal bunker. To refuse to go there would have meant mutiny. So the man started out to obey the command of his superior. He crawled down

into the bunker, and there he began to shovel coal. The man was weak, and he had been at his post undergoing the punishment not more than twenty minutes when he collapsed. The temperature in the bunker at that time was 134. The complaints regarding the food given to the men during the time they were away from the United States is general. They charged that for nearly three weeks they lived on half rations.

VERY LIVELY VILLAGES.

Important Happenings of Yesterday and Today.

THE NEW COAL MINE AT CLINTON.

Extensive Repairs Being Made at Elton Church—A Funeral at West Lebanon—Mine at Crystal Spring; Drowned Out—A Hundred Men Out of Employment.

CLINTON, Oct. 24.—Work on the C. & O. railway switch to the new mine east of here was begun this morning, employment being given to a large force of men. The mine is already sunk, and entries are now being driven. The vein is from three to five feet in thickness. It is thought that this mine will give employment to more men than any other in this vicinity.

REPAIRING THE CHURCH.

ELTON, Oct. 24.—Extensive repairs are being made at the McFarren Methodist church, west of here. A furnace is being placed therein, the walls are being repaired and painted, and new windows, handsomer and more modern than the present ones, have been ordered. The total cost will be about \$400. Most of the contracts were let to Massillon firms.

THE MCFARREN FUNERAL.

WEST LEBANON, Oct. 24.—Services over the remains of the late Jacob McFarren were held at the deceased's late residence on Saturday. The pallbearers were Daniel Boughman, R. A. Klingler, William Houston, Adam Burkholder, Henry Shorb and William Culler. Interment was made at the Lutheran cemetery at this place.

AFFAIRS AT MT. EATON.

MT. EATON, Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Bunting, of Shreve, are visiting in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Villard. The blind trio played here in the Reformed church Friday evening to a fair audience.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Klein and children, of Apple Creek, visited in town Sunday.

A series of meetings were begun Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church by the Rev. E. Meeklin, assisted by Dr. Hackett, of Apple Creek.

Ray Parkison is still confined to his bed.

Mrs. A. Westcott and grandson, Earl Westcott are visiting friends in Pennsylvania.

Jeremiah Bowker, formerly of this place, but now of Dundee, was here the other day.

Louis Parrot has left for an extended visit with friends in Shepherd, Mich.

Our band plays on Tuesday evenings now, instead of Friday.

Our schools are making fine progress under our present teachers, Prof. A. H. Ebling and G. B. Roth.

Quite a discussion took place in town Saturday evening about our schools not being as well off today as they were forty or fifty years ago. There are a few of the latter belief.

A HUNDRED MEN IDLE.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 24.—An immense flow of water from a cave-in in the Hernbrook mine this morning, has caused the men to abandon the entire south side. The bank will be idle for a day or two at least. Every effort is being made to pump out the water. About one hundred men are thrown out of employment.

A WEST LEBANON ROMANCE.

Miss Buckwalter will marry the man to whom she was engaged 40 years ago.

WEST LEBANON, Oct. 24.—Miss Elizabeth Buckwalter, living near this place, will be married tomorrow to Mr. Daniel Beals, of Orrville. Miss Buckwalter was the central figure in a sensational burglary case several years ago, and caused the arrest of a number of prominent men, who were acquitted. They brought suit against her, claiming damages to the amount of \$5,000. Forty years ago Mr. Beals and Miss Buckwalter were engaged, but owing to objections on the part of the young man's parents the match was broken off. A breach of promise suit followed, and Daniel paid \$750 in gold to settle the case. During her trouble, in recent years Mr. Beals, long since a widower, called frequently to tender advice and sympathy, the old affection was re-kindled, and the second engagement resulted. The bride is 72-to-day, having a fine farm, while the groom, who was at one time, wealthy, met with business reverses which greatly impoverished him.

Opinion of an Eminent Jurist.

Ballot reform in New York was necessary, says an eminent jurist, because mere politicians by trade, who had no interest in government or politics except to enrich and aggrandize themselves, sought perpetual control. There are other excellent reforms besides that of the ballot. Conspicuous among them is the reform, promptly and thoroughly effected, in a disordered system by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts tendencies to serious diseases bred by a deficiency of vital stamina, irregularity of the bowels, stomach, liver and kidneys, or inquietude of the nerves. This sterling medicine, which has for nearly half a century won because it deserves favor, is commended by physicians of eminence who accord it their approval, not only for its excellent qualities in a remedial capacity, but also for its serviceable properties as a medical stimulant. It soothes and strengthens the nerves and is far preferable to the heady, unmedicated stimuli of commerce.

WAR EXPEDITIONS.

THE LESSON OF OUR PREVIOUS DEALING WITH INSURGENTS.

It Is Easier to Get Into Relations With Insurgents Who Are Fighting a Common Enemy Than to Get Out Again Honorably.

In 1804 Tripoli was vigorously attacked, and then came an episode which Americans should always remember, in order that the like may never befall again. Our consul, Eaton, was authorized to set a back fire by subsidizing Hamet Caracalli, a banished predecessor and brother of the reigning Bushaw. Hamet had found a very good position in a respectable predatory Egyptian force as a kind of

"A promising young robber, The lieutenant of his band."

Eaton sought him out, this good pirate, and besought him to make war on his brother, accompanied him across the desert to attack the Tripolitan town of Derne, took it and hoisted the American flag. This is almost the only occasion when the United States has been in actual possession of African soil, and up to 1898 it remained the only exhibit of a land expedition marching across foreign territory outside the continent of North America.

At this juncture Commodore Rodgers, who was besieging the city of Tripoli, allowed a peace to be made by which Hamet's cause was abandoned. Hamet himself was taken aboard a ship, but when his unhappy followers saw him depart, and realized that they were left to Tripolitan vengeance, Eaton says that "the shore, our camp, and battery were crowded with distracted soldiery and populace; some calling on the Bushaw, some on me; some uttering shrieks, some execrations." Hamet, in a very pathetic letter, threw himself on the generosity of the United States, and pleaded for the execution of the solemn promise made in the new treaty that his family should be restored to him. The poor fellow could not realize that his ally had made no stipulation for his followers and did not concern itself about his wives and children.

The expedition of 1805 made unnecessary any further interventions among the Barbary powers till in 1851 the key of Algiers began to capture American vessels, and defended the practice in a letter to "the happy, the great, the amiable, James Madison, emperor of America, may his reign be happy and glorious." The emperor thus addressed, however, preferred to answer by Decatur's fleet; and this naval force so impressed the dey that peace was forthwith made. When Decatur next went to demand an indemnity for property practically taken by the dey of Tunis, that potentate said simply: "I know that admiral," laid down his telescope, combed his beard with a tortoise-shell comb studded with diamonds—and paid the money.

The experience of the period from 1775 to 1804 showed clearly that invasions of an enemy's country may be a useful kind of warfare, and that in dealing with half-civilized powers force is the only argument that is understood, but the government learned that it is easier to get into relations with insurgents who are fighting a common enemy than to get out again honorably.—Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, in Harper's Magazine.

The Travels of Fish.

The travels of fish, and the immense numbers that form each migratory "school," are wonderful to contemplate. In Oregon, the salmon have been said to crowd the streams in such quantities that a man "could walk across on their backs without wetting his feet." On our Eastern coasts, the migrations of the mackerel are on a like tremendous scale. The Transcript says:

Exaggeration is hardly possible in speaking of the numbers of one of these great schools of mackerel. As described by old fishermen, they seem incredible. One old captain of Swampscott described one seen by him as a "window of fish about half a mile wide and at least twenty miles long," for several vessels not in sight of each other saw it at the same time. Another school was once seen off Block Island which was estimated to contain one million barrels of fish.

Considering the fact that they are never protected by man, even during the spawning season, and that their life is a continual fleeing from a voracious horde of natural enemies, both of the air and the water, it is indeed remarkable that they have not long ago disappeared from the seas. The gannet is one of the most destructive enemies the mackerel have. These birds are often seen so heavily weighted with the fish they have eaten, that like the African vulture, they are unable to rise at the approach of a vessel until they have disgorged from two to four good-sized mackerel. Porpoises, whales and sharks frequently make predatory rushes into the schools, and dogfish are often seen hovering about, feeding upon them. Great difficulty is sometimes experienced in saving fish that have been caught in a purse net, owing to the immense number of dogfish that gather around, and, in their savage efforts to get at the mackerel, which they see through the meshes, bite off the twine, making large holes in the seine, through which the inclosed fish escape. Bluefish and cod, too, are such active enemies of these persecuted fish that the appearance of a school of them in waters crowded with mackerel is sure to be followed by the disappearance of the mackerel.

A coal dealer who would take chin whiskers in exchange for coal could do business in town.

Fashion has decreed it and the bustle will again bring up the rear of beauty's train.

It is said that eating onions will prevent a mustache from coming on a woman's lip.

A physician says that cigarette smoking causes softening of the brain; but he doesn't say how he found it out.

A man never realizes how little he knows until a child begins to ask him questions.

Happiness doesn't consist in having everything you want, but in the ability to get more.

Lawyers are not necessarily fond of cats, yet they are always looking for something in the fee-line.

A man is usually embarrassed when he proposes marriage to a woman—either financially or otherwise.

A man should always be polite, but it isn't necessary for him to remove his hat when talking to a lady through the telephone.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

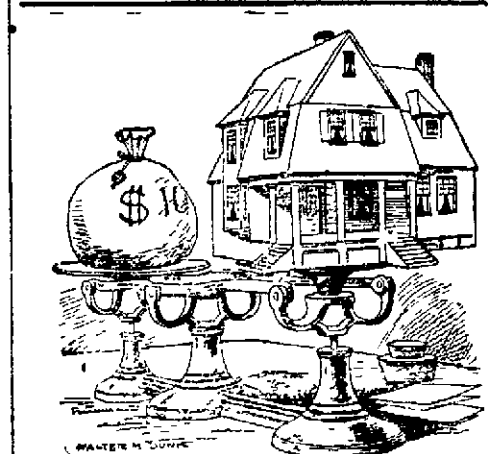
"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

ELY'S Cream Balm
Contains no cocaine, mercury, or any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Always relieves inflammation, headache, colds, and restores the sense of taste and smell. Full size 50c; Trial size 10c at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 23 Warren Street, N. Y.



AS GOOD AS GOLD
and much more easy to take care of—affording you ease and comfort at the same time—is an investment in one of our real estate bargains. Vacant lots, houses and business property.

James R. Dunn
Stone Block.



CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

All That's Needed

No soap, no soda, no borax, no ammonia—nothing but water is needed to make things white and bright and beautifully clean with

GOLD BUST Washing Powder.

It cleans everything quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Sold everywhere. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

FOR A SUMMER CRUISE TAKE THE COAST LINE

To Mackinac

NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS

COMFORT, SPEED and SAFETY

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment. Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other line offers a panorama of 460 miles of equal variety and interest.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE 500" MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, \$17; from Toledo, \$44; from Detroit, \$12.50.

EVERY DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN CLEVELAND, PUT-IN-BAY AND TOLEDO.

Send 2c for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHWARTZ, S. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
A CLEAR COMPLEXION

it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

50 YEARS

standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing liver complaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness

W. J. GILMORE CO.

At all Druggists, 2c.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDGE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and bust by traveling on the D. & C. floating wharves. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new and passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$250,000 each. They are equipped with very modern convenience, amusements with rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamer in fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "800" Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit and Cleveland and Put-In-Bay. The partial equipment makes traveling on these steamers the highly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHWARTZ, S. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

NO ONE BURN
BUILDING PAPER

500 SQUARE FEET
10 EACH ROLL—36" WIDE—ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Why add to the inflammability of your Dwelling or Business Building by the use of combustible building papers?

Nonburn is an absolutely Fire-Proof sheathing and can be had for about the same cost as "burnable" papers.

Nonburn acts as a barrier to flames, and will not throw off that stifling smoke which so endangers life in case of fire.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR "NONBURN."
H. W. JOHNS MFG CO.,
100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA.

Duff's College
Gives a specialized Broad-winning Education.
FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS,
P. DUFF & SONS, 244 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Prevents itching and dandruff. Restores the hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases and itching. Sold everywhere.

10 CENTS
In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of



One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-day tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc. address:

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

Frazer Axle Grease

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE



Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

Manufactured by FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.,

Factories: Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

C&B LUB
TO BUFFALO

"While you Sleep"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO"

AND

"CITY OF ERIE."

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD.

DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.

"Buffalo 8" "Cleveland 6"

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. NEWMAN,

General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, O.

Bear in mind that the want

columns is a good investment.

DEWEY'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—[By Associated Press]—No one knows, officially, exactly what the United States claims as to the Philippines will be. Admiral Dewey, who knows the Cubans well, has represented to the commissioners that the Philippines of the northern group are intelligent, practical, and better qualified for self-government than the Cubans, and his opinion will have much weight with the commissioners.

BLIZZARD AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—[By Associated Press]—In last night's storm at West Chicago snow fell from two to eight inches deep. A high gale drove the storm into a blizzard, and on the lakes the wind reached a high velocity, playing havoc with shipping. The cold weather extended to the Gulf of Mexico, the thermometer falling most rapidly at Abilene, Tex.

ONLY SMALL SUMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The treasury department has practically completed the issue of 200,000,000 3 per cent bonds. The temporary force of clerks was dismissed Saturday. The highest sum allowed to any subscriber is \$4,480. Those who subscribed for \$5,000 get \$1,300 each.

DIVIDING UP.

HUNTSVILLE, Oct. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The war investigation committee began work here today. Members are separating in twos to facilitate business.

Painters Locked Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The union painters are all idle today, the shops being locked against them because they did not withdraw the boycott against certain firms in the city. Bosses demanded the withdrawal of boycott, under penalty of lockout.

The President at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The President and Mrs. McKinley left today for Philadelphia to attend the peace jubilee. Several members of the cabinet accompanied them. At Philadelphia the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart will join the party.

MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT twice a week, \$1 a year. You get markets by telegraph and the news.

MINISTRY RESIGNED.

A Vote of No Confidence Over the Army in the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—As a result of a vote of no confidence, and after an exciting day in the parliament, the Brisson ministry resigned.

It is the general impression among the deputies that President Faure will invite Alexandre Ribot to form a cabinet. Detachments of municipal guards, cuirassiers and police were massed at the various approaches to the palace of the blysees, for fear of disturbances.

President Faure signed the appointment of M. Lockroy, minister of marine in the retiring cabinet, as minister of war and interim.

When accepting the resignation of the ministry, M. Faure begged M. Brisson and his colleagues to continue to act until the formation of the new cabinet.

Strong bodies of police were stationed in the neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon and the Place de la Concorde to prevent the projected demonstrations at the opening of the chamber of deputies.

Much rioting and fighting occurred on the streets. General Chanoine, minister of war, first resigned.

M. De Muny then proposed a resolution calling upon the government to end the campaign of insult against the army, but M. Brisson refused to accept it.

A vote occurred, which was a defeat for the government.

Later the cabinet resigned.

INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

The Shoshone Indians in Nevada Expected to Make Trouble.

CARSON, Nev., Oct. 26.—Governor Sadler received a call for rifles and ammunition from citizens in and around Midas, Nye county. The Shoshone Indians near that city are planning an outbreak.

The trouble arose over the arrest of an Indian. The Indians are well armed and other tribes are expected to come to their aid.

GARCIA IS IN CONTROL.

He Was the Commanding Figure at the Cuban Assembly.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 26.—The first session of the Cuban assembly was held at Santa Cruz del Sur.

The sensation of the assembly was the appearance of General Calixto Garcia as one of the delegates from the Fifth army corps, a fact which practically renders him supreme at the assembly's sessions.

Murderous Attempt Failed.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 26.—An attempt apparently was made to murder James P. Hall, an enthusiastic anti-saloon man, and his entire family, by blowing up the house with dynamite, which failed.

PATRIOTIC OHIO BOYS.

A Majority at Camp Meade Told Bushnell They Wanted to Remain in the Service.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 26.—Governor Bushnell of Ohio arrived in Camp Meade with Adjutant General Kinsley and Mrs. Axline on their way to Philadelphia. A review of the First brigade, First division, was held in the governor's honor. He afterwards inspected the camp and made personal inquiries as to whether the men desired to remain in the service, finding a majority in favor of remaining.

The Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey regiments are getting ready to vote on Nov. 5, and the commissioners will be appointed to take the votes.

Governor Bushnell, before he went to Philadelphia, told some of the troops from his state that he did not think they would be sent to Cuba.

Addressed by Rev. Dr. Swallow.

CHARLOTTE, Pa., Oct. 26.—Rev. Dr. Swallow addressed a large meeting at West Newton, and was greeted by an enthusiastic crowd in this town that packed the opera house to the doors.

Brought Sick Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The United States hospital ship Relief arrived here from Porto Rico with over 200 sick soldiers on board. There was one death during the voyage.

Times for Holding Court of Common Pleas. A. D. 1899.

STATE OF OHIO,
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
It is ordered that the terms of the Court of Common Pleas of the several counties in said District for the year 1899 be fixed as follows, to wit:
Columbiana County on February 6th, May 1st and October 2d.
Carroll County on February 6th, May 1st and October 2d.
Stark County on January 9th, May 1st and September 18th.
Mahoning County on January 2d, May 1st and September 2d.
Trumbull County on January 20th, May 8th and October 1d.
Portage County on January 2d, April 4d and September 14th.
Ashland County on January 16th, March 27th and October 23d.
Geauga County on January 16th, March 27th and October 23d.
Lake County on February 20th, April 24th and November 20th.
Said Courts to open at 10 o'clock a. m.
ISAAC H. TAYLOR,
THOS. W. CASSELMAN,
JAMES B. KENNEDY,
THOMAS I. GILMER,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON,
WM. P. HOWLAND,
D. W. CANFIELD,
Judges.

Dated October 26th, 1898.
STATE OF OHIO,
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
STARK COUNTY.
I, THOS. W. CASSELMAN, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within the County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of Common Pleas Court in each County in said Ninth Judicial District for the year 1899.
In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 16th day of October, 1898.
THOS. W. CASSELMAN, Clerk.

Election Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective Townships, Wards and Precincts, on

Tuesday, November 8th, 1898, then and there to elect, by ballot, according to the constitution and laws of Ohio, the following state, District and County officers:

One person for Secretary of State.
One person for Supreme Judge.
One person for Chief Justice of the Court.
One person for State and Dairy Commissioner.
One person for member of Board of Public Works.
One person for member of Congress.
Two persons for Circuit Judges, Fifth Judicial District.
One person for Representative.
One person for County Clerk.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Inferior Judge.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this 6th day of September, A. D. 1898.
JOHN J. ZAISER,
Sheriff of Stark County.

Times for Holding Circuit Court, A. D. 1899

STATE OF OHIO,
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit for the year 1899 be fixed as follows to-wit:
Fairfield County on the 2d day of January and the 5th day of September.
Richland County on the 10th day of January and the 2nd day of September.
Wayne County on the 31st day of January and the 20th day of September.
Stark County on the 14th day of February and the 25th day of September.
Knox County on the 17th day of March and the 31st day of October.
Licking County on the 14th day of March and the 10th day of October.
Muskingum County on the 11th day of April and the 17th day of October.
Perry County on the 25th day of April and the 2nd day of October.
Ashland County on the 2d day of May and the 8th day of November.
Coshocton County on the 9th day of May and the 15th day of November.
Holmes County on the 16th day of May and the 21st day of November.
Tuscarawas County on the 23d day of May and the 28th day of November.
Morrow County on the 30th day of May and the 5th day of December.
Delaware County on the 6th day of June and the 12th day of December.
Said terms to begin at 9 o'clock a. m.
September 20th, 1898.
JOHN J. ADAMS,
RILEY M. DOUGLASS,
MARTIN L. SNYDER,
Judges.

STATE OF OHIO,
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, ss.
STARK COUNTY.
I, Thomas W. Cassemann, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial Circuit, within said County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of the Circuit Court in each County in said Fifth Judicial Circuit for the year 1899.
In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 1st day of October, A. D. 1898.
THOMAS W. CASSELMAN,
Clerk.

Ladies, take the best. If you are troubled with sallow skin, constipation and a tired feeling, take Karl's Clover Root Tea. It is pleasant to take. Sold by Rider & Snyder.

California in Three Days.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-western Line. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago daily at 8:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco 8:45 the third evening, and Los Angeles 1:20 next afternoon. The equipment of this train is new and thoroughly modern, as is that of the Pacific Express, which leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m. and reaches San Francisco at 9:45 the fourth morning. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write: C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street, (Park Building) Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 23 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Catarth Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarth Remedy: sold on a guarantee. Nasal injector free. Sold by Rider & Snyder.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined.—J. Nickle, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. Rider & Snyder.

Winter term begins Nov 29 Collegiate, Preparatory, Normal, Business, Music, Art, and Oratory departments
Investigate, and see what we can do for you, especially if you are self dependent. Send for Catalogue. It's handsome and free. Address, Secretary of Faculty, Alliance, O.
MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

WANTED!

We desire a few more live, energetic, wide-awake young men and women to fit themselves for the duties of life by taking one of the practical courses given by our school.

WANTED!

Business men everywhere want our graduates, therefore they experience no difficulty in securing employment. The success or failure of your whole future business career depends largely on the school you attend.

The Canton Actual Business College

Is the most practical and thoroughly systematic Training School in Ohio. Students can enter at any time, as instruction is given individually.

For special information and terms, write the

Canton Actual Business College,
Y. M. C. A. Building, - - Canton, Ohio.

TAXES FOR 1898.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF STARK COUNTY.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax-payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1898, are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1898:

TOWNSHIPS	STATE		COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		SCHOOL		SUNDRY SPECIAL		POOR		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	\$100	\$1000	\$100	\$1000	\$100	\$1000	\$100	\$1000	\$100	\$1000	\$100	\$1000	\$100	\$1000	\$100	\$1000	\$100	\$1000	\$100	\$1000
Bethlehem	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Canton	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Jackson	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Lake	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Lawrence	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Lexington	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Marble	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Ninthville	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Osnaburg	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Paris	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Perry	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Pike	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Plain	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Sandy	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Sugar Creek	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Tuscarawas	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Washington	8.25	82.50	5.00	50.00	1.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL	STATE & COUNTY		ROAD		TOWN- SHIP		CORPO- RATION		SCHOOL		POOR RATE		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOT.
	Mills	100ths	Mills	100ths	Mills	100ths	Mills	100ths	Mills	100ths	Mills	100ths	Mills	100ths	Mills	100ths	Mills
Alliance	8	5	.....	.....	3	10	2	8	10	8	.....	4	13	10	4	20	21
Beach City	8	5	.....	.....	3	10	2	8	10	8	.....	4	13	10	4	7 1/2	20
Canton	8	5	.....	.....	2	12	4	.....	8	8	.....	6	14	10	6 1/2	20	21
Canal Fulton	8	5	.....	.....	6	8	4	.....	11	5	.....	3	12	12	7	4 1/2	24
Clinton	8	5	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	11	5	.....	3	9	11	5	9	20
Greentown	8	5	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	1	11
Hosetetter	8	5	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	4	20
Lima	8	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	7	14
Louisville	8	5	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	12	6	1 1/2	12	34
Magnolia	8	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	8	8	4	3 1/2	16
Marlboro	8	5	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	4	7	.....	8	1 1/2	6	5 1/2	14	24
Massillon	8	5	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	7	1	.....	5	14	13	4 1/2	28	27
Minerva	8	5	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	14	13	6 1/2	28	27
Mt Union, Washington Td	8	5	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	8	.....	12	9	12	9	25	25
Vapleton	8	5	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	7	3	5	12	12
Navarre	8	5	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	1	6	.....	5	10	11	8	20	20
New Berlin	8	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	10	9	5	12	17
New Franklin	8	5	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	11	6	8 1/2	10	41
Oshtemo	8	5	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	11	11	11	4	22
Phantomtown	8	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	9	5	1	17	20
Waxhensburg	8	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	9	8 1/2	9	5	19
Winnet	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	10	9	5	2	16
West Brookfield	8	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	9	3	7	2	19